The New-York Times.

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LOUISIANA.

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE ON THE COMPROMISE.

THE FEELING IN THE PARISHES IMPROVING —RESOLUTIONS OF TERREBONNE PARISH —THE NEW-ORLEANS POLICE.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—During interviews had to-day with leading men of both the Democratic and Republican Parties, it was stated that if the terms of the compromise, as reported in THE TIMES, were faithfully carried out, a peaceable election could not fail to be the result. One or two of those prominent in the White League said positively that if Kellogg was sincere in his promise of giving the people a fair election, their party would refrain from further violence.

The feeling in some of the parishes is rapidly improving. In Terrebonne a better tone is particularly noticeable. At a mass-meeting held in Houma yesterday the following commendable resolutions were adopted regarding the compromise candidates of both parties recently nominated by a joint convention of Republicans and Democrats:

Whereas, Our parish has been brought almost to the brink of irretrievable ruin by the blind prejudices of party and the heated contentions of faction; and

Whereas, It is thought wise, prudent, and just that the people of the parish of Terrebonne should come together for the purpose of healing old sores and adjusting the wrongs which they have, from prejudices, corruption, and inattention to their own interest, suffered;

Resolved, That we, the people of the Parish of Terrebonne, in mass-meeting assembled, and with a firm and earnest desire to do right and to place in office men in whom we have confidence; men known by us to be honest men; representing all classes of citizens; men without prejudices, and who will give to every man his due, and work for the common weal of the people and the prosperity of this country; approve and indorse the compromise and the ticket under that compromise, and that it shall be by us cordially and honestly supported, and our maxim and motto shall be, "United we stand, divided we fall." Compromise means union! Compromise means prosperity! Compromise means success!

If the spirit that actuates the people of Terrebonne could be instilled into those living in other parts of the State, it is the general opinion of prominent business men and private citizens that peace and prosperity would soon be restored to Louisiana.

The New-Orleans Police force, which was greatly demoralized by the recent riot, is being rapidly reorganized. Many of those who join, however, state that they engage to do their duty as policemen faithfully, but in case of another uprising of the citizens they will not consider it incumbent upon them to serve against the movement.

Several of the Democratic and White League Clubs met this evening, and passed resolutions censuring the Democratic Conference Committee for entering into a compromise with the Kellogg party. A mass-meeting is called to consider the matter.

FORTHCOMING CONVENTIONS—THE COMPROMISE.

The following dispatch is from the general press agent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 1.—The Republican Convention of Orleans Parish will be held Oct. 12.

The Republican State Central Executive Committee last evening ratified the conference agreement, with an amendment that in case of a vacancy from death or any other cause of a Republican member of the Returning Board, the pledge should be exacted that a Republican be selected to fill such vacancy. The same rule is to apply to Conservatives.

The Conservative Committee will meet Oct. 5 to take action on the agreement of the Conference Committee.

A NEW INSTITUTION IN NEW ORLEANS—THE GRANT PARISH INDICTMENTS.

The following dispatch is received from the general press agent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—The Merchants' Exchange was opened to-day. This is a new institution, and its founders are sanguine of success.

It is understood that a Deputy United States Marshal will leave here to-morrow with writs of arrest for over 100 citizens of Grant Parish who were indicted by the United States Grand Jury, charged with participating in the Colfax affair.

THE INDIANS.

A PARTY OF OSAGES ON THE WAR PATH—BODIES OF FIVE HUNTERS FOUND.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 1.—Gov. Osborn yesterday received dispatches from Capt. Denton, of Arkansas City, commanding military, stating that sixty-four young Osages of the Big Hills band crossed the Arkansas River below the mouth of Salt Fork, on Friday, 18th ult., and crossed the Fort Sill train, on Sunday, 27th ult., near Skeleton Creek, going west. They are probably bound for the country between Mule Creek and the supply road to operate on Medicine Lodge settlement. Adjt. Gen. Morris ordered couriers along the line to put the militia on their guard for the protection of the border.

Gen. Pope telegraphs to Gov. Osborn he has had intelligence of the same party, that it consists of forty-three Indians, and that efforts are being made to induce them to return to their reservation.

Capt. Collins, of the militia, discovered the dead bodies of the five buffalo hunters from Reno, the south-west part of Clarke County. They were all scalped, and their horses killed. The Indians were fourteen miles away, but owing to lack of supplies and ammunition, Capt. Collins did not pursue them. The hunters referred to were killed on the 27th August last.

It is believed an alliance is meditated between the young Osages, Cheyennes, and Comanches who are known to be in the north part of Clarke County.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN HARTFORD—THE ROMANISTS DEFEATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—At the election in the South School District to-day, to determine the question of sectarianism in the public schools much interest was manifested, and a large vote was polled. The Catholic clergyman, Father Walsh, earnestly supported a ticket with two Protestant Democrats upon it, (the original intention of running Romanists having been abandoned,) with a design to secure political support; but the voters of the district, including very many Democrats, met the issue squarely, and elected the old committee by a vote of nearly two to one. This probably ends the difficulty for the present.

THE CONTEMPLATED MAHONE-JOHNSON DUEL STOPPED.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 1.—Upon information received by telegraph from Richmond, Major Whitehead issued warrants, at a late hour last night, for the arrest of Gens. William Mahone and Bradley T. Johnson, on a charge of intention to engage in a duel. Gen. Mahone was arrested at his hotel, and was bound over in the sum of [illegible] to keep the peace for one year, Col. Walter H. Taylor, Richard C. Taylor, and Benjamin P. Loyall becoming his bondsmen. Gen. Johnson was not found.

THE STATE TREASURY DEFALCATION.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF CHARLES H. PHELPS—HEARING ON A POINT OF LAW.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—In the Phelps case, to-day, the session of the court was occupied in hearing the argument on the law point raised as to whether the draft was an instrument of value, it not having been indorsed by the State Treasurer. Lyman Tremain, of counsel for the defense, addressed the court at some length. He claimed that inasmuch as the County Treasurer of Niagara County had not remitted for taxes in either of the modes prescribed by law, from the appropriation of the draft in question, it fell not on the State, but on the County of Niagara. The Treasurer of Niagara County had neither placed the money for the taxes in the hands of the State Treasurer, nor had he deposited the amount called for in one of the banks designated for the deposit of State funds, sending a certificate of deposit to the Controller. Therefore the counts in the indictment which placed the ownership of the draft in the State, or in the officers of the State, were baseless. He also claimed that the indorsement of H. Gallien as Second Deputy Controller amounted to nothing, as that gentleman held no written certificate of appointment. Besides, there was no such office known to the law. Mr. Tremain then addressed himself to the proposition that, under the indictment, there was no sufficient allegation to convict the prisoner of larceny. Mr. Phelps was not brought precisely within the provisions of the statutes in regard to larceny. Can he be convicted of larceny? He was recognized as Cashier of the Treasurer's office, and did most of the business. With the knowledge of the Treasurer, he was permitted to open a private account in one of the deposit banks. It was left to him to determine in which bank he should deposit. He had lawful possession of the draft, the right to select his bank and to deposit it therein. The draft came to him in trust, and not being taken by him from the owner, he could not in appropriating it be guilty of larceny. He was guilty of no trespass in receiving it, and so could not be guilty of larceny in taking it away. In support of this proposition, counsel submitted a number of authorities, English and American. The ultimate destination of this draft was the deposit bank, and while it was still in the hands of an intermediate party, who was guilty of no felonious act in receiving it, it could not be the subject of larceny.

At the conclusion of Tremain's argument, District Attorney Moak responded, insisting that the appropriation of the draft by Phelps was larceny, and cited authorities to show that Phelps was responsible as a public official; that the draft came to him as such, and that when he diverted it from its proper destination he committed larceny. Moak's argument was long and exhaustive of the subject.

Judge Westerbrook took the papers and reserved his decision, to be rendered to-morrow.

CONTEMPT OF COURT—MINNESOTA OFFICIALS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 1.—Hon. Thomas Wilson, of Winona, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, was to-day brought before Judge Nelson, of the United States District Court, on an order to show cause why he should not be held in contempt, for instituting a suit against Mr. McIlrath, Receiver of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, without first obtaining the consent of the United States Court. The case was argued on one side by Judge Wilson and on the other by George L. Otis, and taken under advisement. It is stated by the *Dispatch*, of this city, that the Grand Jury of the Court of Common Pleas, of this county, have voted to find more than twenty indictments against Ex-State Auditor McIlrath for malfeasance in office. The Grand Jury have not yet reported their action to the Court in consequence of the illness of Judge Hall.

COTTON CLASSIFICATION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange Classification Committee here today it was resolved:

"That we find, after a careful comparison, the following differences between the types upon which our quotations have hitherto been made, and those adopted by the National Exchange, upon which we are directed by a resolution of the Board of Directors to base our official quotations on and after this date: National Standard Ordinary, barely equivalent to the old type of Ordinary; Good Ordinary, equivalent to the old type of Strict Ordinary; Low Middling, equivalent to Good Ordinary; Middling, equivalent to barely Low Middling; Good Middling, equivalent to Middling; new Standard Middling Fair, to agree with the National classification, will be equivalent to the old type of Good Middling."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE FAIR.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 1.—The attendance the third day at the State Fair was from 18,000 to 20,000. It is now probable that the same success will be achieved financially as has been the case in all other respects. The show of blood cattle far exceeds that of previous years. The exhibition of fruits denotes that the farmers of the State are turning their attention in that direction to advantage.

The race to-day, three-minute class, was won by b. m. Bessie Shaw, in 2:45, 2:41½, 2:44½, and 2:47. The running race was won by Gerald, in 1:52½, 1:49, and 1:49. The 2:34 class, purse $500, was won by Joe Ripley, in 2:37¼, 2:38½, and 2:36¼.

The mills closed to-day will resume next week.

THE HARTFORD INSURANCE COMPANIES—A CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1.—Your dispatch from here last night concerning the insurance companies was erroneously printed. It should have read that all the companies but the Atlas had voted to abandon Chicago, but the types said Ætna. The Ætna goes out with the rest, making about nine millions of Hartford insurance which Chicago will lose.

THE FACTORY TEN-HOUR LAW.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 1.—The factory operatives of Lowell had a ball to-night in honor of the Ten-hour law, which went into effect in all the mills here this morning.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Republican Congressional Convention at Owego to-day renominated Hon. Thomas C. Platt by acclamation.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Hon. George M. Beebe was to-day nominated by the Democratic Convention for Congress from the Fourteenth District New-York.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 1.—In the Democratic-Liberal Convention held here to-day, Col. R. F. Allen, of Jamestown, was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 1.—Horace H. Harrison was nominated as the Republican Congressional candidate at a meeting of that party held in this city yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District of Tennessee have nominated William McFarland for Congress.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Democratic Assembly Convention for the Third District of Westchester County, met at Pine's Bridge to-day, and nominated John Hoag, the present Supervisor of the town of Ossining, as Democratic-Liberal candidate for member of Assembly.

BEDFORD, Penn., Oct. 1.—In the Republican Conference this morning, Gen. Elliott having withdrawn his name, Col. E. D. Yutzy, of Somerset, was nominated for State Senator from the Thirty-sixth District.

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 1.—The Republicans of this district to-day nominated F. W. Sumner for Congress. The convention passed resolutions indorsing the President's course in the Louisiana and Tennessee matters, denounced the White Leaguers, and repudiated their statements that they represent any considerable element in the South.

MISS SHERMAN'S MARRIAGE.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN ST. ALOYSIUS CHURCH, WASHINGTON.

REMARKS OF ARCHBISHOP PURCELL IN PERFORMING THE CEREMONY—RECEPTION AT GEN. SHERMAN'S—THE DRESSES AND THE BRIDAL GIFTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The marriage of the eldest daughter of Gen. Sherman, Miss Minnie Sherman, to Mr. Thomas William Fitch, of the Engineer Corps of the navy, was celebrated to-day. The official rank of the bride's father, and his fame as a soldier; the high esteem and love which Miss Sherman has won in the wide circle where she is known, and won, too, by real sterling worth and noble character, the near end of Gen. Sherman's residence in Washington, the celebrity of the invited guests, together with the spectacle, unusual for this country, of the celebration of the marriage rites by a Catholic Archbishop, and the nuptial mass, made the event one of great interest. Miss Sherman and Mr. Fitch met for the first time in London, about a year ago, only a few days before her return home from a European tour. Mr. Fitch returned to the United States soon after Miss Sherman, and the acquaintance ripened into an engagement, which has been fulfilled by the marriage to-day. The invitations were sent out about three weeks ago, the greater part to people who at this season of the year are out of town, many of whom responded by coming here expressly to attend the wedding.

The hour for the ceremony at the church was fixed at 11 o'clock. Long before that time the approaches to St. Aloysius Church were thronged with invited guests and a multitude of people who had gathered, uninvited, to catch a sight, if possible, of the bridal party as it came from Gen. Sherman's house, which is in the same square with the church. The procession left the house about 10:30 o'clock. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers by members of the society, who sought thus to show their respect for Mrs. Sherman, who attends St. Aloysius, and is known as an attentive and devout member, and an unostentatious benefactor to the poor. White ribbons divided the church into three sections. The first seats were reserved for the guests who came from a distance. In a front pew were the President and Mrs. Grant. The bride's family filled several pews, and at the sides of the church, from which a good view might be obtained of the bridal party, were seated the Supreme Court Judges, and the diplomatic corps. All the ladies wore visiting toilets, and their heads were covered, out of respect to the usages of the church. The diplomatic corps wore their decorations and court dress. All officers of the army and navy appeared in full dress uniform, including swords.

The "Wedding March" on the organ announced the approach of the bridal procession. Mrs. Sherman, with her eldest brother, Judge P. B. Ewing, had already entered the church. The bridesmaids, with their attending groomsmen, led the procession. The bride came in leaning upon the arm of her father, and was given away at the steps of the altar. Following Gen. Sherman and Miss Minnie was a long line of relatives of the family. There were among them Mrs. Hugh Ewing and two daughters; Gen. Thomas Ewing, with his sister, Mrs. Col. Steele; Gen. Charles Ewing and wife; Senator Sherman and his sister, Mrs. Reese; Judge and Mrs. Bartley and their second daughter. Mrs. Judge Granger, a niece of Gen. Sherman, was escorted by Col. C. W. Moulton, of Cincinnati, and his young daughter; Mr. Alfred M. Hoyt, of New-York, and his young daughter; Miss Miller, of Ohio. Mrs. Sherman's niece was escorted by Mr. S. S. L'Hommedieu, of Cincinnati, an old friend of the Sherman family.

The marriage service of the Catholic Church, a beautiful and impressive ceremony, was performed by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who arrived in Washington several days ago to attend the wedding. The marriage service was followed by the high mass. Archbishop Purcell was assisted by Rev. B. A. Maguire, S. J., Pastor of St. Aloysius Church; Rev. P. J. Healey, S. J., President of Georgetown College, and Rev. Thomas Mooney, Pastor of St. Bridget's Church, New-York. The Archbishop was waited upon by two young priests who accompanied him from Cincinnati, Rev. Mr. Quatman and Rev. Mr. Dutton. The vestments of the Archbishop were costly and beautiful. During the solemnization of the nuptial mass the Archbishop, as he approached the altar, wore, over a purple cassock with flowing train, a beautiful rochette of rich lace, with silk tunic, a heavy gold pastoral cross, studded with diamonds, a stole richly embroidered in gold, a maniple of the same material, and outside of all a chasuble made of heavily-embroidered cloth of gold. His sandals were of gold and his stockings white silk. He bore in his hand a massive gold crozier, and wore a mitre resplendent with precious stones.

The Archbishop, in a brief address, called attention to the unusual combination of circumstances in all the surroundings, that had not, he believed, been witnessed before in the United States. He spoke of this marriage as ordained in Heaven. He made the following touching allusion to Mrs. Sherman's father and mother, both of whom are now dead: "When I think of the grandfather of the bride, Mr. Ewing, he who gave such a pure example to all his children; when I think of the grandmother of the bride, whom I saw laid out in death when she looked more like a bride than a corpse, so beautiful was her appearance; when I remember how her noble husband walked into the room and gazed upon that lovely form, having the appearance more of life than death, and walked back again to take still another look at all that was left of the wonderful woman, Mrs. Ewing—when I think of all that, it seems as if I see those blessed souls looking down from heaven upon the scene that is now spread out before us, invoking God's blessing." Speaking of the bridal pair, he said: "We pray God that their marriage may be auspicious; that their days may be long and happy in the land, and that they may live to see their children and their children's children unto the third and fourth generation." He also referred to the religious character of the marriage ceremony as distinct from a civil contract.

The ceremonies at the church occupied over an hour. After the services the bridal party left the church first and returned to Gen. Sherman's house, where the wedding breakfast was served, before the reception began. This was necessary, as the Archbishop, bride, and groom, who partook of the communion, had fasted since the evening before. During all the time of the reception, from 1 to 3 o'clock, the residence of Gen. Sherman was filled with guests. The Marine Band was in attendance, and performed an excellent programme. The decorations of the house were extremely beautiful. In the yard at each side of the entrance were large tubs of palms, ferns, and cactuses. Inside of the house the walls were festooned with evergreens and wreaths of flowers. The stairway was entirely concealed by its mass of green and flowers. From every doorway there were suspended beautiful hanging baskets. In the back parlor was an arch of moss thickly studded with rare flowers. From the centre of the arch hung a marriage bell of flowers. This was a work of art from Boston, and presented by the groom, as were all of the bouquets for the bridesmaids. The bride and groom stood beneath the bell of flowers, and were surrounded by their attendants. They remained in this spot until all the congratulations were over, when the bride left to prepare for her journey. An elegant lunch was served, the *menu* embracing terrapins à la Maryland, saumon-au-bleau, sauce dauphin, birds of the season, oysters, salads, and cakes, with creams, ices, and wines in great variety and abundance.

Among the distinguished guests present were: The President and Mrs. Grant, Marshal and Mrs. Sharpe, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, Judge Richardson, Mrs. Dahlgren, Gen. Phil. Sheridan, the Japanese Minister, Col. and Mrs. Audenreid; all of Gen. Sherman's staff, the Judges of the Supreme Court, ex-Senator Foote, Attorney General Williams and Mrs. Williams, Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Gen. Blow, of Missouri, Hon. Mr. Ketcham, of New-York, Assistant Secretary Cowen, Gen. O. C. Babcock.

The wedding dress came from Paris. It was of white silk, cashmere finish, which is a new style of silk, and exceedingly soft and rich. The long train was trimmed with a deep flounce around the bottom, which was edged with satin and plisses of crepe lisse. The front had *revers* of satin, and edged with crepe lisse plisses beneath which was a deep box plaiting of the satin and two narrow flounces of silk. The flowers were of wax, and trailed over the skirt at the side and back. The basque was high at the back and open in front, with a *bouquet de corsage*. The sleeves were only to the elbow, and finished with knife plaitings of crêpe lisse. The veil was of illusion, and fell over the face and then swept back so that it entirely enveloped the person. The bride's ornaments were pearls, a gift from her mother. Her traveling-dress is of a beautiful shade of gray silk, with knife plaitings of the same; a polonaise of cashmere, the shade of the silk and trimmed with silk. Mr. Fitch wore the full dress uniform of his rank. All the bridesmaids wore illusion veils and four of them wore pink flowers and four blue. The bridesmaids and groomsmen were Miss Ella Sherman, a school girl of fifteen, and Mr. E. P. Wood, Lieutenant United States Navy; Miss Bessie Smith and Mr. Russell, United States Marine Corps; Miss Ewing and Mr. E. Willis, Engineer Corps, United States Navy; Miss Marie Patterson and Mr. Thomas Ewing Sherman; Miss Bartley and Paymaster Cochrane, United States Navy; Miss Marcy and Mr. Galvin, of Boston; Miss Phillips and Mr. Hunter, Lieutenant United States Navy; Miss Lizzie Sherman and Mr. C. W. Rae, Engineer Corps, United States Navy.

The numerous and elegant presents were exhibited, and included, among others, a solid silver breakfast set, from Col. and Mrs. Audenreid; silver coffee set, from Col. Tourtelotte; a silver and gilt ice-cream set, from Col. Bacon; a soup-ladle, with massive and beautifully-carved handle, from Gen. McDowell; ice-cream set, gold lined, from Gen. Sheridan; a large silver bowl, embossed, from Mr. Borie, of Philadelphia; $500 from Senator Sherman; a marble clock, with chime of bells cased in gold and glass, from L. M. Dayton, of Cincinnati; a very elegant solid silver salver, engraved with monogram and antique carving, from William M. Evarts, and a china salver and tea set by Rev. Father Haggarty, of Ireland.

Mr. Fitch is said to be thirty-one years old, and has served in the navy nine years. He now has a complimentary leave of absence for one year, at the expiration of which time he expects to resign, and to make his future residence in St. Louis.

The wedding of to-day recalls the marriage of Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, which took place in this city during Gen. Taylor's brief administration, twenty-four years ago last May. Gen. Sherman was then a Lieutenant in the army. Mrs. Sherman was the daughter of the late Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, the first Secretary of the Interior Department.

LIST OF THE PRESENTS.

Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Ewing, of Washington, solid silver berry bowl and spoon, in case.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons, of New-York, silver cream ladle and sugar sifter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hoyt, of Norwalk, Conn., silver fish-knife and fork, in Chinese case.

Ascamyan Effendi, (Turkey,) Turkish scarf.

Miss Rachel Sherman, elegant shell comb.

Master Campey Sherman, pair silver knife rests.

Mrs. John Winter, Washington, pair cut-glass pickle castors.

Mrs. Throckmorton, Washington, Japanese dish.

Mrs. Slatter, jewel casket, elaborately wrought.

Rev. P. J. Healy, President of Georgetown College, garnet rosary.

Col. and Mrs. L. N. Dayton, Cincinnati, mantel clock, with chime of bells, cased in gold and glass, with monogram cut in glass.

Gen. and Mrs. Pope, silver berry scoop, in case.

E. P. Wood, United States Navy, pair of chased silver salts, in Russia leather case.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Wilson, Washington, bronze obelisk thermometer.

Miss Ellie Sherman, Russia leather satin-lined jewel-case.

Col. Tourtellotte, silver coffee set—sugar, cream, and spoons, Japanese style.

Col. Bacon, pair silver-gilt napkin rings, in case.

Mrs. Bacon, silver and gold ice-cream set, in case.

Miss Phillips, Cincinnati, escretoire, of native wood, elaborately carved, style Louis Quatorze.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Field, New-York, solid silver pitcher.

Speaker and Mrs. Blaine, two and one-half dozen solid silvers, in case.

Gen. and Mrs. Poe, silver pickle-dish, knife and fork.

Col. and Mrs. McCoy, fancy flower-stand.

Col. and Mrs. Audenreid, solid silver breakfast set, highly embossed, in case.

Judge and Mrs. Bartley, ice-pitcher, salver, and goblet.

Miss Alice King, French traveling cloak, incased in Russia leather.

Capt. S. H. M. Byers, United States Consul at Zurich, scarfs and sashes.

Mr. and Mrs. Healy, (artist,) Paris, set of coffee spoons, in case.

Mrs. William J. Reese, of Lancaster, Ohio, two dozen silver knives, in case.

Misses Julia and Nellie Reese, silver crumb scraper, in case.

Mrs. M. A. Clara, Washington, embroidered toilet set, very tasteful.

Miss Minnie Bartley, Washington, bronze bird.

Miss Alice Bartley, point-lace handkerchief, with embroidered monogram.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, parlor clock, porphyry, surmounted by elegant bronze figure.

Mrs. Col. C. F. Steele, Lancaster, O., solid silver cake-basket, richly chased with vine leaves and roses, with monogram in centre.

Mr. Robert F. Leaman, of Cincinnati, jeweled glove-buttoner for chatelaine.

Gen. and Mrs. Post, United States Consul at Vienna, Rococo bracelet, with amethyst clasp.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reilly, St. Louis, solid silver fruit-stand.

Gen. and Mrs. Miles, silver ice-cream set.

Mrs. Judge Bebar, St. Louis, pair silver butter knives.

Mr. C. W. Rae, United States Navy, silver fish-knife and fork in Russia leather case.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Butler, New-York, cross of Byzantine mosaic.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, New-York, silver dessert set, in case.

Miss M. A. Dodge, (Gail Hamilton,) painting in [illegible]

Continued on Fifth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

AN INSURRECTION AT BUENOS AYRES.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 1.—An insurrection has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of the alleged fraudulent conduct of the late Presidential election. Gen. Mitré is at the head of the insurgents.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL POLICY TOWARD ITALY AND SPAIN CRITICISED.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Permanent Committee of the Assembly had a sitting at Versailles to-day.

The Duke De la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, of the Extreme Right, attacked the Government for withdrawing the steamer Orenoque from Civita Vecchia, and declared the policy adopted toward Spain and Italy hostile to the interests of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW CABLE BROKEN AND TEMPORARILY LOST—THE STEAMERS AT QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The steamers Dacia and Ambassador have arrived at Queenstown. They report that the direct cable parted and was lost in a heavy gale. They were engaged with the Faraday several days in attempts to recover the cable, but without success, and were compelled to return to Queenstown because short of coal and provisions. The Faraday followed them, and is expected to arrive at any moment.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The report of the death of the Duke of Leinster was premature. The Duke is still alive, but death is momentarily expected.

Mr. John Mitchel has sailed for America on the steamer Minnesota.

THE DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT IN REGARD TO THEM.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—The *Times* of this morning in a leading article contradicts the statement recently current that the Queen has paid the debts of the Prince of Wales. At the present time, says the writer, the debts of the Prince amount to a little more than one-third of his annual income, and include scarcely any bills due longer than a year. The Prince's balances at his banker's to-day will more than suffice to meet every claim. It is true that the Prince is unable to live within his income, but the excess is provided from a fund which is his private property. This fund, which accumulated during the Prince's minority from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, is still sufficient to meet the yearly deficit in his expenses, though the time may come when this resource will be exhausted.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST ARMY ALLEGED TO BE BREAKING UP.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices from the north of Spain say that there are signs of a breaking up of the Carlist army. Several of the insurgent leaders have surrendered to the Republican troops, and it is reported that some others were shot by order of Don Carlos for demanding the cessation of hostilities and restoration of peace.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN RIOTERS SENTENCED.

KONIGSBERG, Oct. 1.—Fourteen persons convicted of taking part in the riots at Medenan, north-eastern Prussia, last June, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from six months to three years.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ROME DEFERRED.

LONDON, Oct. 2—6 A. M.—A special telegram from Berlin to the *Times* says the Emperor William has written to the King of Italy regretting that he will be unable to visit Rome in the Autumn, as he intended.

SPAIN.

CARLIST JUNTAS DEMANDING PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Carlist Juntas in Biscay demand the restoration of peace.

TURKESTAN.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE AMU-DARIA RIVER—THE NATIVES HURRYING THE HARVESTS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Advices from Turkestan report the natives on the Amu-Daria River were hurrying the harvest. Mischief was brewing. The Tekenen tribes displayed hostility to the Russians.

CUBA.

PLANTERS FINED FOR NEGLECTING TO REPORT THE APPEARANCE OF INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—The Captain General has fined the owners of plantations in the Cinco Villas District $1,000 gold each, and another $300, for neglecting to give immediate notice to the nearest authority of the appearance of insurgents in their neighborhood.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—1 A. M.—The late storm has moved north of Lake Ontario, with brisk south-west winds, rain, and threatening weather on the lower lakes, followed by north-west winds, falling temperature, and clearing weather in the North-west and upper lake region; south-westerly winds, clear weather, and falling barometer in the Eastern and Middle States; southerly winds, diminishing pressure, and clear weather in the Southern and Gulf States, and thence to the Ohio Valley.

The rivers have risen at Jefferson City, Louisville, and Paducah, and fallen at Fort Sully, Hermann, Keokuk, New-Orleans, Oil City, and Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

The lake storm will move nearly due east, followed on the lower lakes by fresh to brisk south-west to north-west winds. Cooler and partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, fresh south-westerly winds, falling barometer, warmer and cloudy weather, with occasional rains.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, light south-westerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with rain in Western New-York and Pennsylvania.

For the Ohio Valley and thence to the Gulf, lower pressure, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, and light south-west to west winds.

For the South Atlantic States, southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather, with stationary barometer.

For the upper lakes and the north-west rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, and generally clear weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Cleveland, Erie, Rochester, Buffalo, Oswego, and Port Huron.

LETTER FROM MRS. BEECHER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 1.—The *Tribune* this morning publishes a letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher to a well-known literary lady of this city, excusing herself from writing an article for a projected paper of the latter, saying that the past Summer has been one of unusual care and labor in which both heart and brain have been taxed to the uttermost, and that "until my good and noble and most pure husband has rest from these cruel persecutions I have no heart for anything but that little I am privileged to do for him in protecting him from needless interruption, guarding him from these cormorants, (the reporters,) and doing all the writing I can save him from doing."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A REDUCTION OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION FOR THE PAST MONTH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt bearing interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,207,204,600 00
Bonds at five per cent	517,025,200 00
Principal	$1,724,229,800 00
Interest	32,344,849 09
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	14,678,000 00
Interest	109,700 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$6,457,710 26
Interest	209,753 94
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$382,075,407 50
Certificates of deposit	56,350,000 00
Fractional currency	46,731,018 91
Coin certificates	26,415,600 00
Principal	$511,572,026 41
Unclaimed interest	16,874 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,256,937,536 67
Interest	32,681,177 87
Total	$2,289,618,714 54
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$77,409,677 83
Currency	16,115,840 39
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	56,350,000 00
Total	$149,875,518 22
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Oct. 1, 1874	$2,139,743,196 32
Sept. 1, 1874	2,140,178,614 24
Decrease of debt during past month	$435,417 92
Decrease of debt since, June 30, 1874	3,345,044 84
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 68
Interest paid by the United States	24,325,396 98
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,469,978 35
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,855,418 63

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GRAND HOTEL, SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Oct. 1.—About 11 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the south wing of the Grand Hotel and spread with great rapidity. A strong gale was blowing, and in a short time the National and Grand Union stables, and Columbian Hotel were also in danger of destruction. The excitement in the village became intense. By 1:30 the flames had completely enveloped the Grand Hotel, and were threatening the Grand Union, but in another hour they were got under control. The efforts of the firemen resulted in saving the Grand Union and the Congress Hotels intact. The origin of the fire is as yet a mystery. It began in the north end of the south wing, in the upper story, and it cannot be learned that any one was in that part of the building. The opinion prevails that the fire was set intentionally. That the principal hotels escaped the conflagration is regarded as providential. The wind was blowing almost a gale from the south-west, carrying a shower of burning cinders on the roofs of the Grand Union and Congress Hotels. At one time—about noon—the firemen had the flames pretty well under control, and it was believed that they would be confined to the south wing, when suddenly the fire was seen to burst from the Grand Central tower, driving the firemen out of the building, and gaining a sudden and irresistible headway. At this time it seemed as though the destruction of the Grand Union and the Congress was certain, when all at once the wind shifted more to the southward, and the flames were thus driven in the direction of Congress Park. Several times the fire caught in the roof and windows of the Congress and Grand Union hotels, and was only extinguished by superhuman effort, in the face of blinding heat and smoke. As soon as the wind shifted the firemen regained control of the fire. About a dozen streams were thrown from the Holly Works hydrants, which did splendid service, even in the face of the gale that prevailed. It seemed at one time as if the destruction of half the village was inevitable, and help was sent for from both Troy and Whitehall. Aid came from both quarters and from Ballston, and the fire was prevented from spreading. The Grand Hotel is entirely destroyed, but that is all. The building is worth about $300,000, and was insured for about $200,000. The furniture was insured for about $65,000.

OTHER LOSSES.

A fire broke out about 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the oyster-house of Joseph Coulhoun, at Crisfield, Md., and spread rapidly. It was arrested after destroying the oyster-houses of Joseph Colburn, William Colburn, J. W. Mulligan, Bayfield & Riggins, Bradshaw & Lewis, Conger & Riggins, and J. R. Riggins. The dwellings of Messrs. Ballard and Riggins were also burned. The Telegraph Company removed their instruments from the railroad depot, which, however, escaped damage. The loss is estimated at $45,000; insurance $13,000. Most of the oystermen burned out have located in new quarters, and there will be no interruption to business. The following are the insurances: Manhattan, of New-York, $2,250; Phenix, of Hartford, $3,250. The balance of the insurance is in the Franklin, America, and Pennsylvania, all of Philadelphia.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning the First Baptist Church of New-Haven, on Wooster square, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about $50,0000. A new organ, worth $6,000, was burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. The insurance covers about one-half the damage. It was insured for $40,000, in the following companies: The Security of New-Haven, Queen of London, German American of New-York, and the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, $5,000 each; the Niagara of New-York, Commerce of Albany, Meriden of Meriden, Fame of Philadelphia, Allemania of Pittsburg, Narragansett of Providence, Clay of Kentucky, and Irving of New-York, $2,500 each. The fire was probably the work of incendiaries.

An incendiary fire yesterday morning at Guilford, Conn., destroyed the barns of W. W. Fonder, together with a horse, one mule, a valuable colt, six calves, a large stock of farming utensils, and 180 tons of hay. The loss is $15,000; insured for $5,000. The barns were on the site of the barns burned under similar circumstances two years ago, when the loss was $10,000.

The insurance companies interested in the fire of the 29th of September at Lenoxville, Canada, lose as follows: The Mutual, $10,000; Hartford, $11,700; Royal, $6,000; Phenix, $5,000; Royal Canadian, $4,700; Provincial, $4,550; North British and Mercantile, $2,000; Queen's, $1,500; Citizens', $500.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF REV. JOHN L. STEVENS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The steamer Aucon, which arrived from Panama to-night, brought up the body of Rev. John L. Stevens, the Methodist missionary, murdered by a mob in March last in the Mexican State of Jalisco.

BONDS DECLARED ILLEGAL.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 1.—The Commissioners' Court to-day decided the $140,000 worth of county bonds issued to the New-Orleans and Selma Railroad illegal and void, and refused to levy a tax to pay the interest.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

ADDRESS OF PROF. BONAMY PRICE.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE —THE OXFORD PROFESSOR ON FINANCIAL CRISES AND SYSTEMS OF BANKING —THE DEFINITION OF A BANK.

The Chamber of Commerce held a regular monthly meeting yesterday, the principal feature of which was the introduction to that body of Mr. Bonamy Price, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. The ordinary business was very slight, consisting merely of the confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting, and the election of some new members. The President, Mr. William E. Dodge, took the chair at 1 o'clock, when the minutes were confirmed, and the following gentlemen elected members of the Chamber: Benjamin P. Baker, Antoine Barry, Eugene R. Durkee, William Duryea, Franklin Edson, Nathaniel Fisher, John H. Kemp, Ferdinand Lawrence, Frank B. Thurber, and George L. Trask.

Prof. Price was then introduced, and being unprepared with any formal address, made some extempore remarks on the subject of financial crises and banking, which were listened to with evident attention and interest. The following gentlemen were among those present: George Opdyke, William M. Vermilye, William Butler Duncan, Nathan Chandler, Peter Cooper, Charles Butler, Samuel Devisser, George S. Cole, James S. T. Stranahan, David A. Wells. Prof. Price's address was at times conversational and familiar, and again took the form of interrogatories to the members of the Chamber, whom he challenged to answer several of the questions propounded by him. He also expressed himself willing to answer, so far as he could, whatever questions might be asked him. He was evidently laboring under a disadvantage in respect to the shortness of the time at his disposal, and frequently only touched on branches of the subject which, he said, he would desire to go into with minuteness and detail.

The President, in introducing Prof. Price, said he had taken the liberty to invite him to be present with the members of the Chamber, inasmuch as he deemed it fitting that its members should have an opportunity of not merely making his acquaintance, but of listening to such remarks as he might be pleased to offer. He would also be willing to answer, so far as he was able, such questions as the members of the Chamber might propose to him. He had given a great deal of attention to the subject of the commercial crises of history and to the financial panics which had taken place in this country, and his views on these subjects would be highly interesting and instructive.

PROF. PRICE'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Price, having been formally presented to the members of the Chamber, thanked them in the first instance for the honor which had been done in extending to him an invitation to be present at their meeting. He was not aware, he said, that he would be then required to discuss these questions. If he had, he would have prepared a lecture which would have put his views in more definite shape, and would have been, doubtless, a great deal more satisfactory. He was not, he said, in the habit of speaking extempore, except to his class at Oxford, and therefore he asked the indulgence of his auditors if his remarks were not as coherent and satisfactory as they might have been under other conditions. It would be quite impossible to discuss the question of economical crises in all its bearings within the time at his disposal, but he would have great pleasure in touching on some of its main points, and in putting forward his own views on the subject. The question was, what were crises? They were great agonies of the money market, which we now and then experienced; great suspicion, difficulty in obtaining advances, a high rate of discount, great firms in danger, acknowledged difficulties with firms of great repute, as was the case in England in 1866, when those which were naturally strongest were hardly able to meet the universal danger. The great London and Westminster Bank, that stood simply alone, was besieged with a vast body of people who had invested their funds in that institution and who were anxious and clamorous for its withdrawal. Every one got into a state of panic, every man frightened his neighbor, and every one caught a contagion which was the more alarming that it had no definite cause. They knew the agonies of that time; they knew of the greatest firms, especially old banking firms, that were in imminent alarm; they knew the extent to which values might range; they knew how the authorities of the city sat all night in council, and how they requested a further issue of money. But panics were not stayed by people sitting up at night. These panics or great agonies and alarms of the money market were supposed by some to come under a decennial law, and as people were prepared for the visitation of a comet every ten years, so also many persons expected a hurricane in the money market within the same time, although they were not in the least conscious that they had done anything to bring about such a result. Was it a fact, however, that business was thus subject to a physical law? If so, it was a most extraordinary phenomenon, and required the closest investigation and scrutiny. It it was a law inherent in business, there was no remedy for it, just as they could not cure a typhoon or prevent the equinoctial gales. If there were to be equinoctial gales in the money market, then the only thing they could do was to shorten their sails, and stand by the helm as best they could until the storm blew over. He believed, however, the cause of these panics could be stated; and once the cause was known, with proper precaution they might be averted. It was not the magnitude of loss that alone constituted a crisis. When there was a bad harvest in England it was computed that the loss to the country amounted to £30,000,000. That meant that they had to pay £30,000,000 twice over, or buy from the stranger the equivalent of what had been lost. But that produced no panic. It was no financial agony. It was a calamity, and a very big one, but no panic came of it. Again, take a bad war. Nothing destroyed like a war. It was a deliberate resolution of men to destroy. It destroyed clothing, food, powder, bullets, shipping, merchandise, men's time, and everything that was consumed by men, who did nothing in return but fight. It was the most uneconomical thing on earth, but it did not necessarily produce a panic. Take, again, the cotton famine in England. It was a great calamity, and a terrific loss of money. Lancashire and other districts were paralyzed, because America sent no cotton into the markets. Poor men were without work, and a vast apparatus of capital and labor was thrown idle. There was no cotton to buy and nothing to sell, and yet there was no panic, no storm in the money market. Therefore mere destruction of property alone did not bring us within the region of panic. It got the waters terribly agitated in a particular spot, but the neighboring waters were undisturbed. At a time in England when men could not get advances at ten and even at twenty per cent., when they went to bankers and said, "For God's sake save us from ruin"—in these troublous and tumultuous times so far as the money market was concerned—while all these disasters were going on, those whose business was in estates, the Squire and country-gentleman, were borrowing as much money as they pleased at four per cent. Therefore, these convulsions of which he had spoken were comparatively but ferments; the real fury of the storm, its matured force, came of borrowing from banks upon discount. It was not the rate per cent., but the impossibility of discount, that constituted the terrific agitations and losses to nations. Modern trade was carried on after a very peculiar method. It was carried on on other people's capital than the traders'. The traders were not the people who provided the capital for the business; some they did provide, but the bulk of it certainly not. Modern trade was carried on by bills, which had to be discounted, because a bill meant, "I cannot pay to-day," and the holder of the bill kept this piece of paper which told him that he would have his money in two months or three months, as the case might be. But, having completed that transaction, he wanted money to carry on his own business, and so he discounted the bill. The fury of the discount market was the thing of [illegible]

the crisis, and as the discounting took place largely at the banks, therefore they saw the locality of the storm. Banks, Prof. Price said, were peculiar institutions. He had known Directors and Governors of banks, and among them all he had found but one who could answer him the simple question, "What is a bank, and what does a bank deal in?" The only banker whom he had found to answer that question was Mr. Pollard, the founder of the great London Joint-stock Bank. One could readily tell what a grocer was and what a fruiterer was, and the articles which he sold, and so on with every other trader. But when it came to a bank, the question was by no means so easily answered. He asked if any gentleman in the room would help him with this question? Would anybody tell him what was a bank, and in what did it deal? [There was no response to Prof. Price's query.] It was marvelous, he continued, that in this nineteenth century such a great profession as that of banking should be without a distinct definition. He did not believe that there would be found in the English language, except in his own writings, an answer to the question, "What is a bank, and in what does it deal?" To understand the meaning of a crisis it was necessary, he said, to know what a bank is. Gentlemen would possibly say that a bank dealt in money. He denied that flat. Banking was not an affair of money. He presumed that many gentlemen would challenge that, but if so he wished they would try the question out with him then, for a little skirmishing would do him good. Nobody accepting the challenge, Prof. Price continued to say that he wrote in *Frazer's Magazine*, several years ago, that a bank did not deal in money above the proportion of one part to thirty of its business. In order to have this proposition perfectly understood, he wished the gentlemen present to understand what money was. What, he asked, was money? Stamped coin was the only true money, but nevertheless he was willing to include the bank-note as money; although it was not so in a scientific sense. A bank-note was not money, for the reason that it merely promised to give a thing, but was not the thing itself. Therefore all who tendered a bank note merely said: "I will give you money when you ask for it, or when it is convenient for me to give it." Still, he was willing to concede that bank-notes might be taken as belonging to the category of money, although scientifically it was not so. Papers were merely written evidence to send the Sheriff after a man if he did not find coin to the amount stipulated by them. What, then, was it that distinguished a bank note so that in a secondary sense it might be regarded as money? What was it that distinguished it from checks, bills, and the like, to which he denied the possibility of giving the title of money? It was this—the anonymous character of the bank note. If he sold his horse at a fair to a stranger, he would not take payment in the shape of a check until he had made the necessary inquiries concerning the person presenting it.

Mr. George Opdyke here interposed the question in what class Prof. Price would place the paper promise made by the Government of the United States, which was made a legal tender?

Prof. Price replied that he would class it as money. It performs the office of money, although, in a scientific sense, nothing was money but coin. Having given this definition of money, he recurred to the statement that he had written in *Frazer's Magazine* that a bank did not deal in money above the proportion of one part in thirty of its business. Shortly after this Sir John Lubbock, of the banking house of Robart & Co., made a calculation on £19,000,000, and he discovered that the proportion was one part to thirty-three and a fraction, and that of actual coin there was only ten shillings in every £100 of £19,000,000, so that he was very nearly correct in the estimate which he made in *Frazer*. The conclusion which he therefore arrived at was that banks do not deal in money. A bank of course required to use some money, just as all other trades did, but Sir John Lubbock's analysis, extending over £19,000,000 worth of business, showed that what was used both in cash and coin was only one part in thirty-three and a fraction. The business of a bank, he said, would turn upon the debts to be collected—the pieces of paper pushed in upon the table implying that Tom, Dick, or Harry owes me so and so. It was the banker's business to collect these pieces of paper expressing debts, and to collect the debts. What did he do? Did he go and get the money he was entitled to on these pieces of paper? Not he. The cotton man had lodged with him £5,000 of cotton bills, and the silk man went to him and said that he wanted to buy silk; that he had security which was not then available; that, in fact, he did not wish to sell the securities which he held. The banker replied that he knew the cotton man would not draw on his bills for a month—he might draw at any time, but he knew from his habits of business that he would not draw for a month—and that therefore, the silk man might buy silk for a month. How then did the banker collect the cotton man's bills? By creating a fresh debt, in which he was himself the lender. At the Clearing-house at twelve o'clock, there was a check for him for £5,000 to be collected, but he had told the silk man to go and buy silk and draw upon him, and accordingly at the same hour he found checks for £4,000, or as they brought matters down to a much finer point, it might be for the whole £5,000 standing against him. Therefore the process through which he went was that of collecting the £5,000 of cotton bills for the cotton sale and lending that £5,000 of buying power to the dealer in silk. He had thus defined in his book that a bank was an institution for the transfer of debts. Subsequently he was aided to the belief that an institution for the transfer of credits would be a better definition, but he considered it still better to describe a banker as essentially a broker, an intermediate agent between two principals. To the cotton man he stood in this relation. The cotton man gave him £5,000 of bills to collect, and he understood from his ways of business that he would have that £5,000 at his command for a month. To the silk man he stood in the relation of a creditor. The man who sold the cotton had a purchasing power, and he said to the banker that he did not want to buy anything for a month. He still had the power of buying £5,000 of any goods; but that power he transferred to the banker, who in turn transferred to the silk man the money that came from the bales of cotton. It was paid for in silk, the only meaning of the word "selling" being the exchange of equal goods. The banker was enabled to buy, or to permit the silk man to buy by virtue of the cotton bills, and he was himself merely the intermediate agency who undertook to find for the cotton man a person who would use his purchasing power. A tremendous quantity of conclusions, Prof. Price said, came out of regarding this transaction. What, however, came to us with the greatest force was the exposure of the incredible delusion which infested the City of London, which infested every newspaper, and which permeated every branch of trade, that banking was an affair of money; that when there was plenty of money there was a quantity to lend, and that when there were disorders they were in the currency, and that from currency the cure was to come. This, he said, was believed in the full light of the nineteenth century. It was stated by Chancellors of the Exchequer, men of great culture, with the utmost gravity; and then, when the crisis came, the Chancellor was asked to let the Bank of England issue more notes, and then people would be saved. Banking, he reiterated, had nothing to do with currency, except in respect to one point, which he could not then refer to with any degree of detail, and that was when a bank was empowered to issue notes. Then, of course, to the extent to which he sold notes, there was a resource in the banker to lend money upon discount. That resource was gradually becoming more limited, and at present stood at about £15,000,000 in the Bank of England. Outside of this, banking had nothing to do with currency. It was true, the banker was obliged to pay his debts in currency, but then so was every other man. What was got out of all this investigation was that banking was the region of all the typhoons and hurricanes which disturbed the money market, and it was therefore interesting to see the causes that operated in these matters. It should be understood that it was not the three parts which represented the money in the business of banking which so operated, but the ninety-seven other things, goods, property, stores of all kinds, parted with and given away, the contract being expressed on pieces of paper to pay the money on demand, or at a time specified. That was banking. Therefore, if banking was abundant, it was because many goods had been sold, and the sellers of the goods did not want to buy much. Banking was easy, discount was low in proportion as men had given away ship-loads of goods, and had not bought in the same proportion. But when it was the other way matters ran differently with the banker. When the farmer had lost his crops, when he had little or no wheat to sell, when he had many things to buy, when he passed no balance into his banker's hands, but possibly was obliged to ask his banker to lend, then the picture was reversed. Banking, then, he concluded to be a brokerage of a certain kind which was prosperous as people sold, and did not want to buy up to the extent of their sales. He asked them not to meet the purchasing power with coin and bank notes, but with the ninety-seven things sold, which gave the great power of lending. The secret of prosperity was not in the matter of currency, but in the great quantity of sellers.

Prof. Price here proposed to conclude his observations for the present, but a question interposed by a member of the Chamber, as to what is the cause of these panics, brought out a further response. He said that to answer the question, it was necessary for him to go back again to the silk man and the cotton dealer, between whom the action of the banker was just like that of a dollar. Suppose, however, instead of lending to the silk man, who bought and sold, whose business went on regularly, he lent £5,000 to a gentleman of great estate, whose land was capable of great improvement, and who wanted to spend the money for the purpose of drainage. This, he said, was a more favorable case, so far as panic was concerned, than one of bad speculation. The gentleman went to work, carried on the draining, paid laborers, who ate, drank, and wore their clothes out. The work might take a couple of years, and all this time there would be going on a great destruction of property which was not reproduced. The silk man sold his silk and it was reproduced, but here was a different case in which the reproduction came about at best by slow degrees. If they were to set all the citizens of New-York to digging holes in the ground and then filling them up again, they would find that the City would be starved out in a year, or that when the operation would come to an end there would be nothing left. The results of the draining would come about in ten years, but meanwhile there would be little or no reproduction of capital. If instead of draining they were to make railways, docks, and the like, then they would be destroying that which they did not replace. Poverty meant that there were no goods to sell, and then bankers and their resources failed, because sellers failed. Crises were, he said, the consequence of the destruction of property which was not replaced, and were the true children of poverty, and were never more fostered than when bankers encouraged enterprises such as railways and the like, which were most useful and excellent things in themselves, but which would not replace that which was destroyed for twenty, or perhaps fifty, years.

Mr. Henry Day here interposed, referring Prof. Price to his statement, in starting, that wars, famines, and the like, destroyed without reproducing, and did not produce panic, and asked him how he reconciled it with his present statement.

Prof. Price explained that, in these cases, the destruction was, to a considerable extent, balanced by deficiency of consumption, as, for instance, when there was a bad harvest the price of wheat went up, and a balance was established. He then explained the extent to which a nation might carry out these excellent expenditures, which he stated to be the extent of the national savings. Would anybody, he asked, tell him what were the national savings, and Mr. Day rightly answered the question by stating that they were the difference between the production and the expenditure of a country. If it employed these savings wisely the nation, he said, would grow strong and prosperous, and even if it were to expend them all it would remain at a standstill and not retrograde. But while bankers encouraged such prospects as incomplete railways like the London, Chatham and Dover, in which the capital remained unproductive, they were doing that which was calculated to bring about injurious results. (The President here said that the railways were undertaken in this country for the purpose of opening up its resources.) In conclusion, Prof. Price proposed, as the moral of his observations, not what he described to be the stupid rule of bankers looking at their gold or at their currency, but at what was happening to goods, if the harvest was going to be good or bad; in fine, to direct their attention to what was the source of prosperity and danger.

At the conclusion of his address, a hope was expressed by the President that they would have a further opportunity of hearing Prof. Price. A cordial vote of thanks was then passed to him on the motion of Mr. Stranahan.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—THE ALDERMEN REQUEST THE PRESS TO PUBLISH THE SAME GRATUITOUSLY—ABOLITION OF THE DOG ORDINANCE—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Board of Aldermen held an unusually long session and transacted a large amount of business yesterday. For the first time since the long vacation nearly all the members were present. After President Vance had taken the chair, some unimportant papers were disposed of. A communication was then read from Col. Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, inviting the Mayor, the members of the Common Council, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin to review the parade in honor of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization, on the 6th of October. It was accepted. A communication was also received from the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment requesting the board to authorize a temporary lease of the third floor of the building on the south-east corner of Broadway and Fourth street for the use of his command while their present armory in Tompkins Market is being repaired, the rent to be $1,000 a year. Owing to the resolution involving the expenditure of money, it was laid over.

The educational estimates for 1875, which have already been published, were received and laid over.

A communication was received from the Department of Public Works calling attention to the dangerous condition of the buildings from One Hundred and Second street to Harlem River, arising from excavations, and stating that the City will be liable for any injuries or damages that may follow. Many complaints had been made to the department in relation to the matter. The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Works. A list of persons to whom permits were granted to use Croton water for sprinkling streets was received from the same department and ordered to be printed.

The communication of Commissioner Van Nort on the present condition of the wooden pavements in this City and the necessity of substituting others of granite, which has already been published, was read by the clerk, and referred to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Flanagan introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the clerk to cause a sufficient number of ballots to be printed and circulated in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution, which are to be voted upon at the next election.

Alderman Koch here called up the dog ordinance, and moved that it be repealed. The resolution, which resulted in general mirth, elicited a motion to refer the matter to a committee, which was lost. The resolution was then passed by a vote of 9 to 5.

Alderman McCafferty desired to call the attention of the board to the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which would soon be submitted to the people. He did not believe the voters knew of the character of the amendments, or of their importance. They had been published in the *City Record*, but the press of this City had not printed them. He thought it his duty to offer a resolution requesting the newspapers to print the amendment, or a synopsis of the same, gratuitously.

Alderman Morris said he for one would not ask the press to publish the amendments for nothing; it would be an outrage on the press to ask such a thing. A long debate ensued as to whether the "request" named in the resolution would render the City liable, a question which was decided in the negative, after which the resolution was adopted.

Alderman Cooper called up the resolution authorizing the Law Telegraph Company to place their instruments in the New Court-house and Register's office. Several amendments fixing the rate at $5,000 and other sums a year were offered and lost, after which an amendment offered by Mr. Gilon making the sum $2,000 was adopted.

Alderman McCafferty moved that Engineer Tracy and the engineer of the Fourth avenue improvement be requested to erect temporary bridges three feet wide from Fifty-fourth to Eighty-sixth street, for the convenience of pedestrians. The motion was lost, Alderman Morris and other members arguing that the board had no authority in the matter, as the work on the Fourth avenue improvement was defined and the cost fixed by an act of the Legislature.

Alderman Monheimer submitted a resolution directing the Commissioners of Accounts to ascertain the salaries paid in each department, and whether there are sufficient funds to pay them. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Police Commissioners to purchase from Mr. John Davidson for $30,000 a piece of land on Fifty-ninth street, near Third avenue, the same to be used as the site for a station-house for the Nineteenth Precinct. Resolutions were then passed authorizing repairs to the Sixty-ninth Regiment armory; also the laying of a granite block pavement on Eighth avenue, above Fifty-ninth street.

The Board then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL DEBT.

SPEAKER BLAINE ON STATE, COUNTY, AND TOWN INDEBTEDNESS.

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, AT OSHKOSH, WIS., YESTERDAY.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 1, 1874.—Speaker Blaine delivered an address to-day before the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association at this place. A crowd of 15,000 persons was assembled to hear him. After some appropriate introductory observations, Mr. Blaine took up the subject of his discourse, and first sketched the history of Public Debt, pointing out that the debts of the Dutch and Spanish Governments, during their mutual struggles in the sixteenth century, were the first which became regularly funded, and may be said to have formed the basis of all financial measures having for their object the raising of money by loans. Continuing, he said:

Leaving the consideration of our national debt as an obligation not within our discretion, except as to the best and most honorable means of reducing and discharging it, I invite your attention to those less observed but even more burdensome forms of obligation contracted by States, counties, cities, and smaller municipalities, and contracted oftentimes, I may add, with an extravagance and prodigality that seem to invite calamity. * * * In reflecting on this subject, you will observe at the very outset that our form and framework of government give extraordinary opportunities for the use of public credit. We have first the General Government, which borrows on the faith of the nation; next the State Government, which borrows on the faith of the State; next the county, which borrows on the faith of the county; next the city or town, which borrows on the faith of municipal credit. Now when this whole series of credits, four in number, are used as they so often are, nay, used almost everywhere, the quadruplicate burden falls heavily on the shoulders of the people. The four taxes operate at last on the same man, and each piece of property in some way contributes its share toward satisfying the demand. I do not think there is any other nation in which the power to contract debt has been so extended as with us; in which the same communities may be made to assume public obligations in so many relations—and each one operating for the time in a somewhat independent sphere, the tendency of each is to enlarge regardless of the dimensions and demands of the others. When the city is pledging its credit, it seems to forget that a heavy debt is already upon the county of which it forms an integral part; the county freely incurs debt without apparently remembering that every estate in it is already encumbered by a direct tax to pay the interest on a debt of the State; and the State too often makes lavish use of its credit without pausing to reflect that every one of its citizens is already burdened by the tax which he is paying to liquidate the debt of the nation. And when in the end nation, and State, and county, and city have each and all imposed their burdens the citizen finds that while the tax is increased fourfold, the property to meet it has not experienced a similar development and growth. Our power in this country to cumulate our burdens may certainly be regarded as peculiar to ourselves.

There are in the United States sixteen cities having each a population exceeding one hundred thousand, and an aggregate population of four and a half millions. Each is a city with special advantages which cannot be taken from it; each, in the language of the day, has a large future; each has abundant wealth and still larger prospective resources. They embrace, when taken collectively, the trade of Atlantic and Pacific, of gulf and lake coasts, besides all the great interior rivers of the continent and the converging traffic of thousands of miles of railway. Surely, one would think that each might bide its time and patiently await its well-assured prosperity without being compelled to borrow largely, in some cases almost recklessly, of the future. And yet taking these sixteen cities together, we find their municipal debts amount to $350,000,000, being $80 per capita for their entire population, and presenting in the aggregate an amount which prior to our war experience would have been considered a large burden for the nation. It would be a gross injustice, however, to leave the inference that the average debt of these cities is over twenty millions of dollars, for, indeed, a single city, the commercial metropolis of the nation, presents a debt embracing nearly one-third of the entire amount, while several of the cities on the list have debts of comparatively insignificant proportions.

The class of cities next in size to those just referred to, those having each a population exceeding fifty thousand and less than one hundred thousand are twelve in number—having an aggregate population of about seven hundred and fifty thousand. Their total debt does not exceed $30,000,000, which gives about $40 per capita for the whole list.

Taking the next class of cities, having each a population exceeding twenty thousand and less than fifty thousand, I find there are in all some fifty-three in the United States, with a total population of something over a million and a half. Their total debt cannot be less, I think, than $75,000,000, or $50 per capita.

Interested as I have been in making these investigations, I included one more class within the scope of my inquiries, and took the cities and towns throughout the United States having populations between ten and twenty thousand each—a list which I found to embrace in all one hundred and five cities and towns, whose aggregate population amounts to nearly 1,400,000, and whose aggregate debt is something over $35,000,000, or about $25 per capita for the whole. Adding these four classes together, it presents a table which embraces the cities and towns of the United States having over ten thousand inhabitants each—of which there are in all one hundred and eighty-six—with an aggregate population exceeding seven millions, and a total municipal debt of about $490,000,000.

The towns having less than 10,000 inhabitants each I have not been able to classify with the approximate accuracy of those I have given, but I feel well assured that the aggregate of these debts would reach $80,000,000—making the total municipal debt of the country about $570,000,000. Added to these municipal debts proper, we find the county debts of the entire country amounting to about $180,000,000, and the State debts to about $390,000,000—making a grand aggregate of $1,140,000,000 of public debt of States, counties, cities, and towns.

This sum total is nearly $300,000,000 greater than that given in the census of 1870. The addition, however, has not been made within the four succeeding years; but a part is due, I think, to incomplete returns made to the census officials. I have been at some pains by original investigation and inquiry to get at the aggregates of State, county, and municipal indebtedness, and while I do not assume to give details or vouch for absolute accuracy, I think the totals I have given may well be taken as approximate reliable statements. The difficulty in attaining perfect exactness of statement results from the imperfect manner in which statistics are gathered in the several States. I have found, indeed, very few States where the State officers were authorized by law to keep anything of record in regard to debt except the direct obligations of the State. In Massachusetts, where great attention is paid to accuracy of statistics, I have been enabled to get precise information—and the entire footing of that commonwealth, of State, county, and municipal debts, shows a grand total of $97,500,000—subject to a sinking fund deduction of $11,000,000—leaving $86,500,000 as the net debt of that State. A very large burden it would seem—and yet such is the wealth of the State that the entire debt does not constitute more than four per cent. of its valuation—and probably not two and a half per cent. of its actual wealth.

The State debts in many instances, both in the former and the latter times, have been contracted without due caution, and as a natural consequence the money realized from borrowing has been oftentimes expended with an extravagance which would hardly be tolerated in the disbursement of moneys raised by current taxation. I do not desire to make my remark so sweeping as to include those States where loans have always been negotiated with care and the receipts expended with economy. But I venture the assertion, based on some scrutiny into the facts, that taking the aggregate of State debts as they stand to-day, there has not been realized on the average fifty cents of palpable, permanent value for each dollar raised and expended. In some cases the improvidence has led to even worse results than this, and I think, taking the country as a whole, there is no form of public debt in which so much has been given and so little received as in the direct obligations of the States. I am glad, however, to be able to congratulate the proud and prosperous Commonwealth whose citizens I now address, on the fact that their debt is very small and is rapidly decreasing, and that in consequence thereof you can realize to yourselves, and assure to those who may cast in their lot with you, that an inexpensive government and light taxation are your comforting prospects for the future. And what is true of your State is no less true of your sister States of this great section. Taking the seven great States of the North-west, and with an aggregate population of more than eleven millions, and property worth over $8,000,000,000, their combined State debts are less than $25,000,000. Had these great Commonwealths exercised as prudent a care against county and municipal debt, they would present to-day the most flattering balance-sheet, I venture to say, of any civilized communities on the face of the globe.

In regard to the aggregate municipal debt of the country, it is not, of course, to be inferred that it could all have been wisely avoided. Credit, prudently used and safely guarded, is one of the great engines of modern civilization and advancement, and with municipal governments its use at times seems imperatively demanded. In many cases the public health has required that debt be contracted for supplies of pure water and for systems of drainage and sewerage, and occasionally for other forms of public improvement essential to the growth of the community. But in the main, I think our cities have been too ready to draw on the future, too ready to pledge the "lives and fortunes" of posterity to the payment of a debt which the generation contracting it is unable to discharge. Expensive municipal buildings, loan of credit to outside enterprises, not needed and often visionary, have led in some large cities to a growth of debt for which there is no corresponding return of pecuniary profit, and no adequate advantage in any form.

Another evil results from the growth of municipal debt which I think has not been sufficiently observed. It is the facility which such debts give to the capitalist for a ready, safe, and profitable investment of his surplus, thus saving him from the trouble, and depriving the community of the advantage of his embarking in some active business. Take, for instance, a prominent and wealthy city—and I do not refer to any particular one—and this you will find to be its history and experience at one or more periods of its prosperous career. Its banks and other places of deposit are full to overflowing of money owned by its leading capitalists, waiting for an opportunity to invest, and carefully examining into different branches of manufacture, into improvement of real estate by fine blocks of stores, into the outlook for a new railroad, into a project for a new line of steam packets—all or any one of which would greatly contribute to the development and growth of the city in question. Just then, however, as these capitalists are about to invest their money in some one of these channels of gain to themselves and profit to the community, another set of gentlemen having great influence with the municipal powers that be, commit the city to some new scheme of improvement, and from three to five millions of first-class seven per cent. bonds are placed on the market—and our capitalists suddenly conclude that nothing presenting so little risk and such a clean margin of profit can be found in manufactures, or blocks of stores, or railway shares, or steam navigation companies, and they accordingly stow away their odd millions in city bonds, and devote themselves thenceforth to the ennobling occupation of cutting coupons.

It is also a matter of serious consideration whether these large municipal loans have not had a prejudicial effect on the price of money—tending continually to create stringency in the money market and raise the rate of interest to the borrower and the business man. There is a loud outcry in all quarters against the high rates charged for money, and yet if States and great cities will flood the markets with their obligations at seven per cent., and oftentimes at a higher rate of interest, how can any borrower on mere individual credit expect or hope to negotiate loans at the old-fashioned six per cent. rate, which in so many sections of the country was formerly the rule?

If, then, we have not exercised sufficient care and circumspection in regard to incurring State, county, and municipal debt in the past, what is the remedy? I answer, first and foremost, an awakened, active, well-balanced judgment, which will suggest, demand, and enforce a wise caution and conservative course on this subject. I have no patent remedy to propose, and yet I venture to suggest that the Legislatures of many States have altogether too large a power to create debt without referring the subject to the people for their primary consideration. * * * It might also be a wise and salutary provision to define in State constitutions the precise ends for which municipal credit should be used—limiting those uses to proper and restricted objects, and forbidding in any event the creation of a debt beyond a specified percentage of the official valuation of the city or town; providing at the same time a judicious safeguard against the overlapping of county debts, so that while the town was guarding its credit with care it should not be involved in the embarrassment caused by an extravagant extension of the credit of the county.

And finally, as a governing principle, it would be well to apply to all State, county, and municipal debts, the wise precaution contained in that famous and well-remembered rule laid down by Mr. Jefferson as the basis of all sound national credit. I quote the words of the great philosophic statesman as equally applicable to all possible forms of public obligation, and as affording a basis at once secure for the creditor and advantageous for the debtor:

"Never borrow a dollar without laying a tax at the same instant, for paying the interest annually, and the principal within a given term; and consider that tax as pledged to the creditors on the public faith. On such a pledge as this, sacredly observed, a Government may always command, on a reasonable interest, all the lendable money of its citizens; while the necessity of an equivalent tax is a salutary warning to them and their constituents against oppression, bankruptcy, and its inevitable consequence—revolution."

THE POLAND GAG LAW.

Correspondence of the Portland (Me.) Press.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 29, 1874.

During the last three months several hundred newspapers have published and several millions of people have read a statement that Congress, near the close of the long session, passed a law restricting the liberty of the press. Judge Poland, of the House, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, of the Senate, have been credited with the heaviest share of responsibility for this daring attempt to shackle the "palladium." What the act is, nobody seems ever to have had the curiosity to ascertain. It has been denounced in a general way as a "gag law," and terrible anathemas have been hurled at its concoctors, by editors, stump orators, and "anything-to-beat-Grant" conventions.

A more senseless and idiotic cry has never deafened the public ear, even in this age of cant and misrepresentation. It hasn't the shadow of a shade of foundation in fact. If anybody had taken the trouble to discover what all this fuss was about it would have been seen that there was no basis for it nor reason in it.

Congress did pass an act on the 22d of June—the day of the adjournment—conferring jurisdiction upon the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, in the words following, to wit:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in said District, not lawfully triable in any other court, and which are required by law to be prosecuted by indictment or information.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the thirty-third section of the Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply to courts created by act of Congress in the District of Columbia.

The thirty-third section of the act of 1789 authorizes the arrest and imprisonment anywhere within Federal jurisdiction of any offender for any crime against the United States, and for the removal of the offender and witnesses to the district in which the offense was committed and the indictment found.

The effect and intent of this amendment is simply to confer upon the Federal court in the District the same jurisdiction as already belongs to every other square inch of territory within the authority of the United States. The only possible bearing it can have upon the press is that it does not except editors from the penalties for crime to which all the inhabitants of the country are liable. If an editor goes to the capital and there commits a murder, a burglary, a larceny or any other indictable offense, and is arrested and indicted therefor, he may, in the event of his escape out of the five miles square which constitute the District of Columbia, be captured and brought back for trial, precisely as any other citizen may be.

Now, the only possible ground upon which this measure can be found fault with is that it does not provide that editors shall be held to be above law, and not answerable for its violation. As there are no privileged classes in the Republic, such an exemption would be inadmissible, even if it were desirable. The only hypothesis upon which I can account for the ridiculous noise which has been made about this perfectly sensible and proper enlargement of the functions of the Criminal Court in the District of Columbia is that some knight of the quill, accustomed to deal in atrocious libel, and conscious of deserving punishment, has been filled with apprehension that he might in some way be brought within the provisions of the amended statute. On that assumption the nervousness of guilt has exaggerated the danger of chastisement. Editors can continue to assail character with impunity. Perhaps it will be safer to do so outside of Washington, but there will be no greater peril even there than there was before the law was passed. The Criminal Court there has no larger powers than every other Federal court possesses. The same penalties attach to crime wherever the flag floats.

Incredible as it appears, there has evidently been a very general misconception concerning the purport and scope of this law. A great many well-meaning people have been utterly deluded in regard to it, and probably a much larger number have willfully misrepresented it for partisan purposes. The tone of public discussion has grown very low of late years, and extremely gross falsehoods drift into wide circulation without provoking any emphatic censure. If an individual amuses himself by calling his neighbors thieves and rascals he very soon discovers that that sort of license of speech cannot be indulged in with impunity. But an editor may scatter such charges broadcast all over the land against the purest men in official station, and that is called the liberty of the press. The metropolitan journals are the worst offenders in this matter, and the most clamorous against being interfered with. But the slanders they originate are copied into the more decent papers which circulate in smaller communities, and thereby get extensive currency.

I have no doubt that a large majority of the men engaged in the editorial profession throughout the country are honorable and conscientious. Even in this city we have some influential papers to which my strictures are inapplicable. But, on the other hand, we are afflicted with sheets which disseminate a sufficient quantity of literary poison every day to contaminate a whole community. If one reader in a hundred believed what they say their effect would be far more baleful than it is. But in spite of the distrust of their veracity which is growing more and more prevalent, they do a vast deal of mischief. They teach the young that integrity is practically extinct, and thus familiarize them with the idea that knavery is altogether too common to involve those who practice it cunningly in hopeless ruin.

I am not a believer in the practicability or expediency of trying to remedy moral evils by legislation. The wrong will work its own cure in time. Perhaps it will get worse before it is better, if that is possible. The power of the press is perceptibly diminishing, because of its extreme license, and it will naturally continue to decrease until it establishes its claim to popular confidence by an accession of dignity and consideration for personal rights.

The attack on the Vermont Representative was probably conceived in malice, but it owes its great publicity to the carelessness rather than the spitefulness of the newsmakers. It got started on its rounds, and was picked up and sent along as an item, nobody taking the pains to find out whether it was true or false. It would not have been a difficult matter to have examined the record. There really was no excuse for litting so bald a fabrication into so much prominence, and thereby inflicting a grievous injury upon the name and fame of a gentleman who, in this matter at all events, is entirely blameless. I do not imagine Judge Poland's defeat is attributable to this canard, because he represents a highly intelligent constituency, but the way in which his name has been bandied about in connection with such an absurd myth as the "gag law" must have caused suffering to himself, his family and his kindred, independently of its effect on his political fortunes.

It would be an excellent rule for conductors of newspapers to refuse absolutely to publish *ex parte* assaults on public men of fair reputation. It might detract somewhat from the gossipy features of the paper, but it would add immensely to its credibility. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor!" What a capital motto this would be for a great newspaper. These are the kind of journals we want, to deal fearlessly with the actual errors and shortcomings of the incumbents of official station—criticisms from which would carry weight because we should feel a certainty that they were honestly entertained. If we hear now a Cabinet Minister or a Senator accused of theft or bribery, we are much more apt to ask what provoked the charge than to speculate as to the possibility of there being the slightest truth in it. That is because allegations of this nature have been so frequent and so groundless that they have ceased to command any serious attention. Suppose there should come a time, as there very likely may, when real vices demand exposure and rebuke; where shall we find competent witnesses?

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

LAST DAY OF THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER—THE WORK OF HIS EPISCOPATE REVIEWED—THE QUESTION OF RITUALISM—REPORTS OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES—ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES—ADJOURNMENT.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York resumed its session yesterday morning, at St. John's Church, Varick street, Bishop Potter presiding. Bishop Young, of Florida, was invited to a seat on the platform beside the Chairman. After prayer, Bishop Potter delivered his annual address to the convention. He prefaced his remarks by a general survey of the leading events in the history of the diocese since his consecration to his present office, just twenty years ago, and the growth and progress of the church in that period. Since that time 56,598 persons were confirmed and 357 Deacons and 266 Priests had been ordained making in all 623 added to the ministry. The number of new parishes admitted into the diocese was 76, and between ninety and 100 corner-stones had been laid; 110 churches had been consecrated and a number of others erected, but from a variety of causes were not yet ready for home worship. The number of clergy received into the diocese was 481; there had been 380 transfers, 40 new rectorships had been instituted; 102 ministers had been removed by death. The number of baptisms aggregated 118,267, of which 14,431 were adults. The number of communicants admitted was 31,352, and the contributions received amounted to $10,874,886 21, half of which people in private circles did not believe went into the report. The most remarkable feature in the growth of the Church was the development of mission work in churches in this City, and the organization of schools and kindred institutions solely devised for the improvement of the lower classes of the community. This he illustrated by reference to facts and figures, the progress of this work in distinct congregations, and pointed also to the existence of St. Mary's Hospital, the Sheltering Arms, the House of the Good Shepherd, and other benevolent institutions, as living evidences of the great work performed within his Episcopacy. On assuming the duties of the position, his first suggestion had reference to an extensively organized City Mission, and he encouraged mission work principally from large parochial centres. From that period to the present time mission work among the poor and distressed had occupied the largest share of his attention, and now, on looking back and seeing many shortcomings and mistakes which could have been avoided, he was still gratified and consoled at the great improvements made in this direction. In the country districts a corresponding progress in mission work was noticeable, and in this connection he referred to the Memorial Church, built by Mr. Hunter, of Brooklyn, in Ulster County, as an indication of the spirit prevalent among churchmen. He commended the educational advantages enjoyed at St. Stephen's Training College, Annandale, and considered that for thoroughness and the wise discretionary system which prevailed there, it had few equals in the country. Altogether the diocese could boast of a pure and energetic method of Christian discipline, and no zeal could excel that exerted by its ministry in the varied interests of their flocks. Such a thing as clerical apathy, or perfunctory zeal, was an anomaly it would be difficult to find, and, despite all allegations to the contrary, the Church everywhere, and especially in England, was active, energetic, and prosperous. An able member of the Church of England recently declared that there were never so many communicants as now, and eminent authorities in the House of Commons, who have for many years enjoyed intimate relations with the clergy, have declared, within a few weeks, that it was next to impossible for any young man to conceive of the change for the better which had taken place in the Church of England within the last forty years. This progress of the Church was recognized by the great leading minds of the country, and the tendency to excess on the part of some, and their departure from the fold, was only one of those incidents that accompany all great religious movements. The number of extremists was exceedingly small—so small, indeed, that their names could be written upon a small sheet of note-paper; but how vast were their gains! He could not wonder at the indignant exclamation of a great and earnestly-religious statesman in the House of Commons, when, vindicating the great body of the clergy, and pointing out the extraordinary change for the better which had taken place within forty years, he said, "I will never allow the eccentricities of a handful of Ritualists to make me forget the extraordinary merits of the great body of the Church of England." The beneficed clergy of the Church of England have a legal title to their place and its emoluments, and they are independent of their congregation, so far as a minister can be independent of his flock. They may introduce into their religious service ceremonies unacceptable to the majority of their congregation with a degree of impunity not possible with us, and so the arguments in favor of restrictive measures for the clergy could have no application here. They do not think it right, for the sake of reaching a very eccentric man to enact a law which would render every clergyman liable to be worried by petty prosecutions instigated by intolerant or ignorant parishioners. That the law was brought forward from the purest motives, no one could deny, and that in a greatly modified and improved form it ultimately passed by a large majority should surprise no one who considers the character of the British Legislature, which is wholly secular in its principal branch. A great deal of alarm existed in the country on the supposed designs against the union of Church and State. Notwithstanding the fact that secessions from the church in the direction of Roman Catholicism have been of late much fewer than twenty-five years ago, and that these same secessions have been more than balanced by accessions, yet such has been the activity employed in selecting a few extreme statements—statements often capable of innocent interpretation—and keeping them before the public mind, along with partial and highly-colored descriptions on ceremonials in a few churches, that he (Bishop Potter) was reported as having officiated in scarlet robes. [Laughter.] Such had been the persistency and bitterness with which many false agents kept these chimeras before the world, that thousands of quiet families and no small number of well-informed persons have been persuaded that there was serious occasion for alarm. While it was the duty of the ministry to guard and warn the Church against error, it was its duty, and it was a great and momentous duty, to protect the Church from being unnecessarily disturbed by idle or exaggerated alarm. The speaker here adverted to his own personal views on these questions, observing that in the place he occupied at that moment he did not think it would be becoming or consistent with his duty to remain silent as to his definite position and views. As they might well suppose, there was nothing to tell which ought not be already well known to the diocese and to the Church. From the first day he entered into the discharge of his duty as Bishop of the diocese to that hour he had spoken in the fullest way in regard to the great fundamental principles of the Church and of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. In his first episcopal address he said sufficient to make it apparent what elements he thought essential to the fullest spiritual labor of the Church, and on subsequent occasions in times of public agitation he pointed out the absolute unchangeableness and the stability of the Church. The Roman Catholics, on one side, might change, as they had done within their memory; and the denominations on the other side might change, as they did in Switzerland, Germany, and New-England; but amid all the great changes and revolutions which occurred around them, the Church of their love remained fixed in her position, so far as her faith and order and great leading principles were concerned, because she was pledged to an everlasting and unchanging conformity with one and the same invariable standpoint—the eternal, immutable Word of God. She is pledged to conform to the Word of God—not as that Word may chance to be interpreted by one or another school of theologians, but in the sense in which it was received and witnessed by the early Church. In 1868 he referred to a greater outward veneration and a more inspiring religious ceremonial in their service, but not a single principle was in any way changed, and yet the whole worship of the Church has been more like what it ought to be. At the time of the first separate organization of the Church in this country the externals of public worship had been necessarily in a crude state, and scarcely any congregation in the diocese would now be content with what was then the prevalent manner of observance. He pointed out what a grievous injury it would have been to the Church, and how seriously it would have marred its progress, if the General Convention which then met had been so unwise as to impose upon the Church a restrictive legislation, binding it to the crude and sordid form and arrangement of that pioneer time. While he exposed the fallacy of the somewhat popular opinion that outward observances destroyed life in religion, and maintained his belief in the propriety of a decent and becoming ceremonial, he strongly deprecated excesses in outward ceremony or the introduction of any novel forms of observance which, by their foreign aspects and associations, might give rise to misconstruction, or by their too minute mechanical details take away the thoughts of the worshipers from their chief objects in devotional exercises. The Church would be better if she rose against her prejudices and imparted to her working system what she finds lacking. He believed in the unchangeableness of the doctrines of the Church, and it would be as difficult to Romanize or Mediævalize any portion of it as it would be to transform it into Buddhism. Such had been the spirit with which he had ever spoken openly and frankly in the diocese, and his views were precisely what they were thirty years ago. His greater experience may have taught him to see that the things which once with a narrower experience he might have a repugnance to, were not only innocent, but in many instances useful. In every other respect, year after year he became more intensely attached to the Church. With respect to the future, it would be superfluous for him to say that he was the friend of order in the Church. Absolute uniformity of opinion in such a large body was a thing impossible, and hardly to be desired, but an extravagant departure from what may justly be considered the recognized order of the Church, whether it takes place at one extreme end or the other, is to be regretted and deprecated. He did not think it was wise to the ministers themselves or just toward the Church when they persisted in doing that which tended, reasonably or unreasonably, to provoke the intolerant or irritable, and bring upon the Church a system of narrow, restrictive legislation. He had hardly been thanked for anything so warmly as he had been for his effort to produce a liberal and tolerant and broad administration of the diocese. He was profoundly interested in the great future the Church in this country had before her, and if she only have the wisdom and the courage to be true to herself, true to her laws, true her own divine constitution and order, and true to those great doctrines full of mercy and truth, she will not be confined within the narrow limits of any mere human sympathy.

A recess was then taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:15 P. M. the convention reassembled and the roll was called. The Committee on Certificates reported that two certificates were informal, one from the Church of the Redeemer, New-York, and the second from Trinity Church, Haverstraw, the signature of the Rector not being attached to either. On motion, it was resolved that 5,000 copies of the Bishop's address be printed for distribution. It was also resolved that the Trustees for last year be re-elected. The Secretary next read his report for the year. He said that in obedience to the order of the last convention of the diocese the journals of its proceedings were printed and distributed in the usual manner, under his direction, and that according to the requirement of the canons sundry papers have from time to time been recorded by him, and others sent to the clergymen concerned in the same.

He said that during the last year he caused such journals of the convention of this diocese and of other dioceses, as for many years have been accumulating under his hands and remain in his care, to be assorted and properly arranged and a large number of the same to be bound into volumes for preservation and convenient reference. The Library Committee of the General Theological Seminary has, he said, kindly permitted him to deposit this collection under its own constant oversight, where access to the books can at any time be readily had, under proper regulations, by those who may wish to consult them. The whole number of bound volumes belonging to the diocese and now in his care is about 140. Among these volumes it will, he said, be found that the convention has one complete set of the journals of the General Convention down to this day; two complete sets of the journals of the Convention of the Diocese of New-York; three other sets of the New-York journals, nearly complete, and many sets, more or less perfect, of the journals of the other dioceses. One complete set of the New-York journals belonging to the convention, it has been ascertained, was destroyed some years ago by fire.

The Secretary next called attention to volumes requiring preservation, and closed by submitting a list of the journals in his possession.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND.

The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New-York reported that the capital of the fund is $110,500; that $102,500 is invested in bonds and mortgages on New-York City improved property at seven per cent., and the balance, $8,000, is on deposit with the United States Trust Company at three per cent., awaiting a satisfactory permanent investment. There is also belonging to the fund ten shares of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad stock. During the year $1,000 has been paid on account of a mortgage, and a mortgage of $6,500 paid off. The income account is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance reported last convention		$1,991 53
Interest on bonds and mortgages		7,687 00
Interest on temporary investments		325 82
Sundry parishes—Assessments:		
On account, 1873	$709 97	
On account, 1874	2,583 08—	3,293 05
Total		$13,297 40

PAYMENTS.

To Bishop Potter, thirteen months	$9,750 00
City taxes on Episcopal residence	600 00
Painting and repairs	322 17
Circulars, stamps	27 94
Deposit in United States Trust Company	2,000 00
Cash in Bank	597 29
Total	$13,297 40

The Trustees also reported the decease of two of their number since the meeting of the convention last year—George Merritt and William E. Dunscomb.

REPORT OF THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

The Missionary Committee of the Diocese reported that the receipts and disbursements for the past year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October, 1873	$808 15
Received from churches	4,798 25
Received from individuals	1,792 00
Received for interest	505 94
Received from Trinity Church	500 00
Total	$8,404 34

PAYMENTS.

Stipends due October, 1873	$1,575 00	
Stipends for 1874	6,545 00	
Circulars, &c.	66 05—	$8,186 05
Balance on hand		$218 29

There are now thirty missionaries on their list. The contributions from parishes have, they say, fallen off $1,000 from the amount received last year, and the Bishop was twice obliged to make a special appeal in behalf of the fund.

THE SALARY OF THE BISHOP.

The Special Committee on the salary of the Bishop reported as follows:

The deficiency of the Episcopal Fund has been supplied the past year by an apportionment among the parishes of the diocese by your committee. As the income of the fund is still insufficient, an additional amount must be raised as heretofore. Your committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to make an equitable apportionment among the parishes of the diocese, of a sum which, with the income of the Episcopal Fund, will meet the amount pledged by this convention.

The resolution was adopted.

THE FUND FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The Trustees of the fund for the relief of aged and infirm clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New-York reported that the receipts during the year were $9,637 12 and the payments $8,171 32, leaving a balance of $1,465 80, and that the total permanent investments were $45,650. The present number of regular stipendiaries is thirteen.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts, including the balance from last year, had been $7,715 98, and the disbursements, $2,856 78, leaving a balance of $4,859 20.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

The Trustees of St. Stephen's College submitted a report, from which it appeared that the students last year numbered sixty-seven, that ten graduated Bachelor of Arts, and three completed their preparation for entrance on the study of theology.

THE DIOCESAN FUND.

The Standing Committee of the diocesan fund recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be paid to the clergy attending the convention who reside more than twenty miles from the place of meeting, and whose parishes have contributed to the fund, as required by canon, seven cents per mile for every mile of the distance from their respective parishes, and that the remainder be appropriated to paying for the printing of the journal of this convention, and the canonical, customary, and prescribed expenses of the Diocese.

The resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

The following resolution was passed:

This convention deplores the loss which the convention has felt in the death of Floyd Smith, Esq., James F. DePeyster, Esq., George Merritt, Esq., and William T. Dunscomb, for many years officers of this convention, during this past year, and records great respect for their memory.

THE CITY MISSION SOCIETY.

Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent of the City Mission Society, submitted his third annual report. The number of inmates admitted into St. Barnabas House, Mulberry street, during the year was 1,746, of whom 965 were Protestants and 778 Roman Catholics. The number remaining at the end of the year was 47. The number of lodgings during the year was 19,221, and the number of meals supplied 94,358. The sisterhood have not only attended to the constant calls for aid from those in their immediate vicinity, and those applying at the door, but have made weekly visits to Bellevue, to the hospitals on Ward's Island, and to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street. One hundred and five children were admitted during the year to the Day Nursery, and the average attendance was thirty-eight. The St. Barnabas Industrial Association has furnished work to 59 women; 165 girls have attended the industrial school and made 327 garments for their own benefit, besides much other work.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Inspectors of Election reported that the following is the result of the ballot for the Missionary and Standing Committees:

Missionary Committee—Rev. H. E. Montgomery, D. D., Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., Rev. Cornelius R. Swope, D. D., Rev. James Starr Clark, D. D., Rev. Octavius Applegate, George C. Collins, Esq., James Pott, Esq., Hamilton Bruce, Esq., William M. Kingsland, Esq., W. H. Aspinwall, Esq.

Standing Committee—Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, D. D., Stephen P. Nash, Esq., Lloyd W. Wells, Esq., Henry Drisler, LL. D., George McCulloch Miller, Esq.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Secretary, Treasurer, and the Bishop, and to the Wardens of Trinity Parish for the use of St. John's Chapel by the convention, and after prayer the convention at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver...... 33¼	50 Atl. & Pac. Pref... 13¼
1500 West. Union... 80½	100 Han. & St. Joe... 28¼
200 do.......c. 80½	700 Erie... 35¾
2500 do... 80⅝	100 do... 35⅞
2400 do.....s3. 80⅝	300 do.....b3. 36
200 do... 80⅝	100 do... 35⅞
400 do......b3. 80½	200 do... 35⅞
1000 do... 80¾	400 do... 35¾
1000 do.....s3. 80¾	400 Rock Island... 104⅛
500 do.....b3. 80⅝	200 do... 104¼
800 do... 80⅝	400 do.....s3. 104¼
10 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅝	300 do... [illegible]
1500 Pacific Mail... 51⅛	300 North-western... 41
500 do... 51⅛	100 do... 41⅛
1000 do... 51	500 do... 41⅛
1900 do... 50⅞	600 do... 41⅛
1800 do... 50⅞	400 do... 41⅛
100 do.....s3. 50⅞	100 do.....s3. 41
900 do... 50⅞	700 do... 41
900 do... 50⅞	300 do... 41⅛
500 do... 50¾	800 do... 41
1000 do... 50¾	400 do... 40⅞
1300 do... 50¾	100 do... 41
100 do.....b3. 50¾	600 do... 41⅛
100 do.....s3. 50¾	100 do.....b3. 41⅛
800 do... 50¾	700 do... 41⅛
400 do... 50¾	500 St. Paul... 35⅝
600 do... 50¾	400 do... 35⅝
1500 Union Pacific... 37⅛	100 do.....b3. 35½
1000 do... 37	300 Tol. & Wabash... 35⅝
1300 do.....s. 37	400 do... 35⅝
1200 do... 36⅞	700 do... 35⅝
100 do.....s3. 36⅞	1100 do.....s3. 35⅝
400 do.....b3. 37	800 do... 35½
900 do... 37	300 do... 35¼
600 Lake Shore... 81⅛	300 do... 35⅛
1000 do... 81⅛	400 do... 35⅛
500 do... 81⅛	400 do... 35⅛
500 do... 81⅛	100 do... 35⅛
1500 do... 81⅛	200 Ohio & Miss... 29⅛
2400 do... 81⅛	800 do... 29⅛
4800 do... 81⅛	100 do... 29
200 do.....b3. 81¼	500 do... 29
1000 do... 81⅛	300 do... 29⅛
4500 do... 82	100 H. & St. J. Pf.....c. 33
1400 do... 82⅛	500 C., C. & I. C... 14
700 do.....b3. 82⅛	100 do... 13⅞
700 do... 82⅛	100 do... 13⅞
30 do... 82	200 do... 13⅞
500 do... 82⅛	100 do... 13⅞
500 do... 82⅛	400 do... 13⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$70,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new... 115¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 117¼
30,000 do.....b.c. 115¼	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 112¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n..b.c. 115¾	2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.c. 117⅛
2,000 do.....small. 115	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg... 110⅞
30,000 U.S.5-20R.,'67. 116⅛	50,000 do.....b.c. 111

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$20,000 N. Y. S. B. L. Reg... 107⅞	400 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 29¼
3,000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. 94½	300 do... 29⅛
1,000 C. & O. 1st C., on... 50	300 do... 29⅛
	200 do... 29⅛
	200 do... 29
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. C. gold bds.... 81	10 L. Sh. & M. So. 81¼
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 78	300 do...b.c. 82¼
1,000 Buf. & S. L. 1st. 100	800 do... 82⅛
1,000 N. Y. C., 1st C.. 110¼	500 do... 82⅛
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F... 106½	300 do... 82
1,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 93¼	1900 do... 82⅛
2,000 do... 93	2000 do... 82⅛
3,000 W. Pac. bds... 85	2000 do... 82⅛
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st. 104	1500 do... 82¼
2,000 U. Pac. 1st... 88	1500 do... 82⅛
5,000 U. P. S. F... 75¾	1500 do... 82⅛
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. x int... 85½	1500 do... 82⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 73	1500 do... 82⅛
5,000 W. U. Tel. 7s... 100	500 do...s3. 82⅛
200 Quick. M. Co... 34	900 do... 82
200 Quicksilver Pf..s3. 39¼	1600 do... 82⅛
100 do...b.c. 39¼	1500 do... 82¼
300 do... 39⅛	1500 do... 82⅛
15 D. & H. C....c. 115	600 do... 82⅛
10 do... 115⅛	700 do... 82⅛
70 Cons. Coal... 47⅛	600 do... 82⅛
50 do...b.c. 47⅛	1500 do... 82⅛
200 do... 47	500 do... 83
20 do... 47⅛	600 do... 83
	500 do... 83⅛
	1100 do... 83⅛
	1500 do... 83⅛
	800 do... 83⅛
25 Penn. Coal...b.c. 245	500 do... 83¼
100 Erie Pf......b.c. 56	600 do... 83½
200 Harlem........ 129	3800 do... 83⅛
10 Mich. Central.... 76¾	100 do......s60. 83
100 do.....b.c. 77	1500 do... 83½
300 Union Pacific.b.c. 37⅛	1100 do... 83⅛
700 do... 37¼	500 do... 83¼
300 do... 37⅛	200 do... 83⅛
1400 do... 37	1500 do... 83⅛
600 do... 37⅛	100 do... 83⅛
500 do... 37	700 do.......s3. 83½
1100 W. U. Tel...b.c. 80⅝	100 do... 83⅛
800 do... 80¾	100 Ch. & N. W...b.c. 41¾
1800 do... 80⅞	400 do... 41½
700 do......b3. 81	700 do... 41½
1900 do... 81	100 do.......s3. 41½
700 do... 80⅞	400 do... 41⅛
1200 do... 81	600 do.......c. 41⅝
1400 do... 81⅛	200 do.......c. 41⅝
400 do......s3. 81	800 do... 41⅝
2100 do... 81	100 do... 41¼
1700 do... 80⅞	100 do......s15. 41¼
100 do......s3. 80¾	400 do......s3. 41⅝
1500 do... 80¾	300 do......s3. 41½
100 do... 80⅞	400 do... 41⅛
600 do... 81	100 do... 41
1000 do......b3. 81⅛	500 do... 40¾
2400 do... 81	100 do... 40⅞
800 do... 80⅞	400 Ch. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 57
200 do......s3. 80¾	200 Ch.M.& St.P..b.c. 35½
400 do... 80¾	200 do... 35⅝
1500 do... 80⅝	200 do... 35½
2100 do... 81⅛	100 do.......c. 35⅝
700 do......b3. 81¼	600 do... 35½
600 do... 81⅛	200 At. & Pac. P..b.c. 12
100 Erie.........b.c. 35⅞	100 do... 12¼
500 do... 36	300 Tol. & Wab...b.c. 35½
200 do... 35⅞	300 do... 35⅝
700 do... 35¾	200 do... 35¾
200 do... 35⅝	100 do... 35⅝
800 do... 35½	800 do... 35½
100 do... 35⅜	300 do... 35⅝
100 D., L. & W..x div. 108	300 do.......c. 35½
300 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.s3. 50⅜	100 do... 35⅝
1000 do... 50⅜	800 do... 35¾
400 do... 50½	600 do......s3. 35½
500 do......b3. 50⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 38½
1000 do... 50⅝	100 Morris & Es...b.c. 97½
1000 do... 50¾	10 Ch. & Alt. P...b.c. 102
800 do... 50⅝	100 H. & St. Jo.b.c.s3. 28
1500 do... 50½	40 do... 28
2000 do... 50⅝	100 do... 28¼
700 do......s3. 50¼	100 do... 28
200 do......b3. 50⅜	100 Rens. & Saratoga. 109
100 do... 50⅝	100 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 13
1300 do... 50½	300 do... 12¾
500 do... 50⅝	500 do... 12½
900 do... 50¾	500 do... 12¾
200 do... 50⅝	100 do......s3. 12⅞
1200 do... 50½	300 do......b3. 13
400 do... 50⅝	200 do... 12¾
700 do... 50½	100 do... 12⅞
200 Ch. & R. I.b.c.b3. 104¼	500 do... 12½
600 do... 104¼	100 do... 12⅝
150 do... 104⅛	200 do... 12¾
100 do......s3. 104⅛	5 Am. Express..... 61½
500 do.......c. 104⅛	900 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 101½
100 do......b3. 104¼	100 do.......c. 101⅝
200 do.......c. 104¼	100 C.,M.& St.P.P.b.c. 53
500 do... 103⅞	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

5000 U. P. 1st.....b3. 88¼	200 St. Paul......s3. 35⅝
22000 N. Y. Cen. 1st. 110	500 do... 35⅝
1300 Western Un..... 80¾	200 do... 35¼
500 do... 80⅞	300 Union Pacific.... 36⅞
800 do... 81	100 do... 36¾
500 do... 80⅞	1500 do... 36⅝
200 do.......c. 80¾	500 do... 36½
300 do... 80⅞	300 do... 36⅝
100 do......s3. 80¾	300 do... 36¾
900 do... 80⅞	100 do......s3. 36⅝
70 Ft. Wayne..... 91	100 do... 36¾
400 Pacific Mail..... 50⅜	600 do.......c. 36⅝
1600 do... 50¼	100 do... 36⅝
100 do......s3. 50¼	200 Rock Island..... 104
200 do......b3. 50¼	100 do... 103⅞
200 do......s3. 50⅛	1500 North-west.... 40⅞
500 do... 50¼	600 do......b3. 40⅞
1300 do... 50⅛	400 do... 40¾
800 do......s3. 50⅛	400 do... 40⅞
2600 do... 50¼	100 do... 41
300 do... 50⅜	100 Tol. & Wab..... 35⅝
200 do.......c. 50⅝	100 do... 35¼
100 do......b3. 50⅜	400 do... 35⅜
100 St. L. & Iron M... 18	200 do......b3. 35½
100 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.. 12¼	100 do.......c. 35⅜
500 Lake Shore..... 83⅜	100 do... 35¼
500 do... 83¼	500 do... 35⅜
500 do... 83⅛	200 Ohio & Miss..... 29
500 do... 83	100 do......s3. 28⅞
1000 do... 82⅞	100 do... 28⅞
500 do... 82¾	300 do......s3. 28⅝
500 do... 82⅝	100 do......sb3. 28¾
400 do... 82½	200 do... 28⅝
200 do... 82⅜	100 do... 28¾
400 do... 82½	200 do... 28⅞
200 do... 82⅝	200 Han. & St. J. Pf... 33
100 do... 82¾	200 C., C. & I. C..... 12¾
100 do... 83	100 do......b3. 12¾
800 do... 82⅞	200 N. Y. C. & H.s3.. 101⅜
200 do... 82¾	100 do.......c. 101¼
100 do......s3. 82⅝	700 do... 101¼
1400 do.......c. 82⅝	50 do... 101½
200 do... 82¾	100 do... 101¼
1000 do... 82⅝	300 do... 101⅜
1300 do... 82¾	200 do... 101¼
1200 do... 82⅞	800 Erie Railway.s3. 35⅝
500 do......s60. 82½	500 do... 35⅜
700 do......b3. 83	500 do... 35¼
300 do... 82⅞	2000 do... 35⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 115¾	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b.c. 117

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, N.S. 56	500 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.s3. 101⅝
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76, b.c.o........... 100½	700 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 82¾
	800 do... 82⅞
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G., b3........ 86	1500 do......b3. 83
	800 do... 83¼
1,000 E. T., Va. & G. 1st........ 87½	1100 do... 83⅝
	100 do.......c. 83¼
9,000 T. & W. c. con.. 60	100 do......b3. 83¼
4,500 C. & P. 3d M.. 102	1300 do... 83½
3,000 Al. & Sus. 1st M. 104	100 do......s3. 83
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M., x int.. 73	500 do... 83
	700 do... 82⅞
20 D. & H. C. C..b.c. 115⅛	1100 do... 82¾
50 Quick. M.....b.c. 34½	500 do......s3. 82¾
2400 W. U. Tel...b.c. 81	1400 do... 82⅝
500 do......b3. 81	200 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 27½
500 do... 81⅛	100 do... 27¼
200 do......b3. 81⅛	200 Union Pac...b.c.. 36¾
900 do......b3. 81¼	400 do... 36⅞
300 do... 81¼	800 do......b3. 36⅞
900 do... 81⅜	900 do... 36¾
1500 do... 81½	200 do......s3. 36⅝
300 do......s3. 81½	3500 do... 36⅝
800 do... 81⅝	100 do......b3. 36⅝
2100 do... 81½	10 do... 36¼
1200 do......b3. 81½	700 do... 36⅝
800 do... 81⅜	400 Chic. & N.W...b.c. 41⅛
400 do......b3. 81⅜	700 do... 41¼
1300 do... 81¼	100 do... 41⅛
800 do... 81⅛	300 do... 41
200 do... 81	500 do... 40⅞
800 do... 80⅞	200 do......s3. 40⅝
1300 do... 81	1200 do... 40⅝
400 do... 81⅛	100 do......s3. 40⅝
700 Pacific Mail...b.c. 50⅝	200 do... 40⅝
500 do... 50½	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.. 56⅝
400 do... 50⅝	400 C. & R. I.....b.c. 104¼
300 do......b3. 50¾	200 do... [illegible]
600 do... 50⅝	100 do... [illegible]
700 do... 50⅝	200 Del., L. & W..b.c. [illegible]
100 do......b3. 50½	100 Mor. & Es....b.c. [illegible]
10 do... 50⅞	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. [illegible]
500 do... 50⅝	200 do... [illegible]
3200 do... 50¼	300 do... [illegible]
1000 do... 50⅛	100 do......s3. [illegible]
500 do... 50¼	300 do... [illegible]
100 Erie R. R...b.c.b3. 35⅝	300 do... [illegible]
10 do... 35⅞	300 do......s3. [illegible]
500 do... 35½	400 O. & Miss.....b.c. [illegible]
300 C. M. & St. P...b.c. 35⅝	300 do... [illegible]
400 do... 35½	200 do... [illegible]
200 do... 35⅝	700 do... [illegible]
200 do... 35¾	100 C. C. & I. C...b.c. [illegible]
300 do......s3. 35¾	100 do... [illegible]
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 53	200 do... [illegible]
300 do... [illegible]	

SALES FROM 2:30 to 3 P. M.

900 Western Union	81⅛	900 North-western	40½
700 do	81	100 do	40⅝
200 do....s3.	81	400 do	40½
900 do....s3.	80⅞	500 do	40⅜
2400 do	80⅞	200 do	40¼
400 do....s3.	80¾	100 St. Paul	35¼
1000 do	80⅞	900 do	35⅛
900 do....b3.	80⅞	400 do....s3.	35
100 do....s3.	80¾	500 do	35
800 do....u.r.	80⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....s3.	35⅛
900 do	80¾	100 do	35
900 do	80⅝	700 do	34⅞
200 Pacific Mail	50¼	400 do....b3.	34⅞
2700 do	50⅛	100 do	34¾
900 do....s3.	50	700 do	34⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H	101⅜	200 Bos., H. & Erie	1¼
200 Erie	35⅝	100 Chic. B. & Q	102½
500 do	35⅛	200 Ohio & Miss	28½
200 Lake Shore	82¾	500 do	28⅜
100 do....s3.	82⅝	400 do....s3.	28¼
4900 do	82½	300 do	28¼
2500 do	82⅝	1700 do	28⅛
500 do....s3.	82¼	1200 do	28
1500 do	82½	300 do	27⅞
1000 Union Pacific	36⅝	100 do....b3.	28
800 do....s5.	36½	100 St. L. & I. M	18
700 do	36⅝	400 Han. & St. Jo	27
700 do....s3.	36½	100 do	26⅞
100 do....b3.	36⅝	100 C., C. & I. C	12¾
1000 do	36⅝	100 do	12⅞
100 do	36½	100 do	12⅝
800 Rock Island	103¾		

THURSDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

There was a renewed firmness and activity in financial and commercial circles at the opening of the Wall street markets to-day, though in the afternoon some depression resulted from a variety of rumors on the street touching embarrassments in commercial circles, and reports of impending conflicts between various large railway and stock jobbing interests. It would be idle to recount all these varied stories, but they include the most prominent names on the market, and there may be some truth in them. Early in the day there was a flurry, caused by the announcement of a disaster to one of the Pacific Mail steamers on the Chinese coast, though later information seems to modify the extent of the loss very materially. The Gold and Exchange markets continue strong, and we notice also a hardening in the money market, which seems to indicate a more general employment of and demand for capital. The negotiation for the sale of $3,000,000 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Shore road has been concluded at a price which it is said will net the company $2,700,000 cash, and one-third of the purchase price was paid in to-day. One half of the whole realization will be devoted to the extinguishment of the floating debt of the company, and the remainder will go to the Treasury of the road for contingent purposes. On the Stock Exchange the aggregate business was smaller than yesterday, the sales footing up 304,000 shares. Lake Shore was the most active stock, 88,910 shares having changed hands; Telegraph followed with 65,300, and then came Pacific Mail with 48,610 shares. Union Pacific changed hands to the extent of 22,600; North-west Common, 17,700, and numerous others 5,000 to 13,000 shares, as will be seen by the table in another part of this column. At the opening, New-York Central was ⅛ ₱ cent. and Erie ¼ ₱ cent. lower than at the close yesterday, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, and Ohio and Mississippi having been unchanged, and the remainder of the active list ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. higher. The tendency of the market before and at the Board was toward lower prices, a break of 1 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail having created temporary depression. C. C. and I. C. fell from 14 to 12½, but the other shares declined only ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. Lake Shore gradually assumed strength, and advanced from 81⅝ to 83⅝ on large purchases. Western Union at the same time rose to 81⅛, and a partial recovery ensued elsewhere. After midday there was a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent., which was succeeded by a rally to near the highest point at the Second Board. Toward the close there was a further decline of ½ to 1⅛ ₱ cent., the extreme having been in Lake Shore, which sold as low as 82¼. In the final dealings the lowest quotations of the day were generally current. Among the investment shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 107⅞@108, ex-dividend.

With one or two exceptions, the transactions in United States Bonds were in small amounts, the quotations having been unchanged in most instances. A firm tone pervaded the Railroad Bond list, the demand for these securities being brisk, particularly for the older issues. New-York Central First sold at 110¼@110, and Hudson River Sinking Fund at 106¼. Albany and Susquehanna First brought 104, both at the first and second boards, and Cleveland and Pittsburg Third, 102. The Pacific mortgages were a fraction lower for Centrals and Union firsts, at 93¼@93 for the former, and 88@88¼ for the latter; steady for Westerns at 85, and for Union Land Grants at 85½, ex interest; and firm and higher for Sinking Funds at 75½@75⅝. C., C. and I. C. first sold at 73, ex interest. In State Bonds the sales were confined to New-York Registered Bounty Loan at 107⅞, Missouri Long Bonds at 94½, and Tennessee new series at 56. City Bank Shares were wholly neglected.

Gold opened at 110⅛, receded ⅛ per cent., and later reached 110¼, the market closing firm at the latter quotation. There was less activity in the Gold Room than usual of late, and the speculation presented no significant feature. There was a moderate demand for cash Gold in the early dealings, when borrowers paid 2, 1½, and 1 ₱ cent. for its use, but later 1, 1⅛, and 2 ₱ cent. was paid to have balances carried, loans in the meantime having been made "flat." Notwithstanding the continued activity in Stock Exchange affairs and the consequent increase in the demand for money, that market runs in the same groove of ease heretofore recorded. Borrowers on call were readily supplied at 2@3 ₱ cent., and time loans of one to three months can be made at proportionately low rates. The demand for currency from the West and South is comparatively small and not calculated to materially influence the market. The demand for discounts is moderate, and prime mercantile paper sells at 5 to 7½ ₱ cent., varying according to the time of maturity. Foreign Exchange continues firm at $4 84½@$4 85 for sterling sixty days bills, and $4 87@$4 87½ for short sight for actual business. Contrary to general expectation, the Bank of England rate of discount was not reduced at the weekly meeting of the Directors to-day, and still continues at 3 ₱ cent. During the past week the bullion in the Bank of England decreased £226,000, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being now 43 ₱ cent. against 50⅝ ₱ cent. at the date of the last weekly announcement.

The award of $2,384,000 stocks of the City of New-York was made to-day by Controller Green in favor of Morton, Bliss & Co., who submitted a proposal for the whole amount offered at 104.27⅛ principal and interest payable in gold. It is generally understood that the stocks are purchased by this firm to be placed on the London market.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	112⅛	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117	117
American Gold	110	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 84½@$4 85
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅜	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	104⅛	103¾
Pacific Mail	51¼	50
St. Paul Common	35¼	35
St. Paul Preferred	53⅛	52¾
Western Union	80¼	80⅝
Union Pacific	36⅜	36½
Lake Shore	81¾	82½
Toledo and Wabash	35¼	34⅝
North-western Common	40⅞	40¼

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
North-western Preferred	57	56¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	110½	*107⅞
New-Jersey Central	106½	106
Panama	115	113½
Erie	35⅝	35¼
Ohio and Mississippi	29	28
C., C. and Indiana Central	13¼	12⅝
Harlem	129¼	129

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101½	101¼	4,200
Harlem	129	129	200
Erie	36	35¼	10,200
Erie Preferred	56	56	100
Lake Shore	83⅝	81⅝	88,910
Wabash	35¾	34⅝	12,900
North-western	41⅜	40¼	17,700
North-western Pref.	57	56¾	500
Rock Island	104¼	103¾	4,800
Fort Wayne	91	91	70
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅜	35	7,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	53	52¾	400
Del., Lack. & Western	*108	107⅞	300
Michigan Central	77	77	100
Union Pacific	37¼	36½	22,600
Pacific of Missouri	38½	38½	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	14	12½	5,100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	28¼	26⅞	1,200
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	33	33	300
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼	27⅞	11,000
Bos., Hart. & Erie	1¼	1¼	100
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	102½	102½	100
Western Union	81½	80⅝	65,300
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	12¼	12	400
Pacific Mail	51¼	50⅛	48,610
Quicksilver	34	33¼	200
Quicksilver Preferred	39⅝	39⅛	600
Rens. & Sara.	109	109	100
Morris & Essex	97½	97½	100
Del. & Hud. Can.	115½	115	45
Iron Mountain	18	18	200
Chicago & Alton Pref.	100	100	10
Consolidation Coal	47½	47	320
Pennsylvania Coal	245	245	25
Total			304,890

*Ex dividend.

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117⅜	117⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117⅜
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¼	*109¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupon	112⅝	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111¼	*111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112¼	*112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupon	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupon	115¾	115⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116⅛	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117	117¼
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111	111¼
U. S. 10-40s, Coupon	111⅝	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112⅛	112¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupon	112⅛	112¼
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	93	93½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84	85

*Ex Interest.

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$34,533,000
Gold balances	1,518,317
Currency balances	1,687,823

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$82,345,869
Currency balances	4,122,389
Gold exchanges	11,907,737
Gold balances	2,267,194

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77	108
Connecticut 6s	103	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78	108
Indiana 5s	101	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	112
Illinois coup. 6s, '77	101	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	112
Illinois coup. 6s, '79	101	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83	112
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102½	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91	116
Michigan 6s, '83	102½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20¾
Michigan 7s, '90	104	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	40
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99¾	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	40
Mo. 6s, due in '75	99¼	N. C. 6s, n. bds., J. & J.	10
Mo. 6s, due in '76	96¼	N. C. 6s, n. bds., A. & O.	10
Mo. 6s, due in '77	96½	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Mo. 6s, due in '78	94½	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mo. 6s, due in '80	94	Ohio 6s, '86	103
L. bds., due '81 to '91 in	94	Rhode Island 6s	103
N. Y. B. B'ty Loan	107¾	Texas 10s of '76	95½
N. Y. C. B'ty Loan	107¾	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	52
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '74	108	Va. 6s, Con. bds., 2d se.	40
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75	108	Va. 6s, Def'd bds.	9

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103½	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	99½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	x98	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	50	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	110
Chi. & Alt. 1st	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	110
Joliet & Chic. 1st	104	Hud. R. 7s 2d S.F., '85	106¼
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	82	Har. 1st 7s C.	108½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Har. 1st 7s R.	108½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106	North Mo. 1st	81
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	102¼	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	92
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	97	Ohio & Miss. Con.	91⅝
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D.	73	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	x74½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	75	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	93
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	88	Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101½
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	85	West. Pac. bs.	84½
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	81	Union Pac. 1st bds.	89
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	x85
Gal. & Chic. 2d	101	Union Pac. S. F.	75½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	91½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	90
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	103½	Pac. R. 1st Car. B.	80
Del., L. & W. 2d	105	Pac. R. 2d	65
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	107½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Morris & E. 1st	107¼	P., F. W. & C. 1st	107½
Morris & E. 2d	102½	P., F. W. & C. 2d	103
Morris & E., 1900	96	P., F. W. & C. 3d	x95
Morris & E. 7s of '71	95	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	100½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	91⅞
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	77	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st	72¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	100	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d	98
D. & Sioux. C. 1st	92½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	86¼
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	92½	St. L. & I. M. 2d	80
Cedar F. & M. 1st	79	Alton & T. H. 1st	105
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	100½	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	104	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Clev., P. & A. o. b.	100	Belle. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s	x92
Clev., P. & A. n. b.	x97	T., P. & W., E. D.	90
Buff. & Erie n. bds.	x96½	T., P. & W., B. D.	45
Buff. & S. L. 7s	90	T., P. & W. 2d	45
L. Shore C. C. 1st	98½	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s	50
L. Shore C. R. 1st	99½	Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	65
L. Shore C. C. 2d	90½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	71
Mar. & Cin. 1st	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d	72½
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	99⅜	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	58
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	92½	Ill. & So. I. 1st	55

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	148	Mechanics'	135
American Exchange	113½	Merchants'	118
B'nk'rs & Brok's As.	75	Metropolitan	130½
City	300	Ninth National	100
First National	200	Pacific	165
Fulton	140	Park	135
Gallatin National	125	Peoples'	140
Hanover	100	Union	139
Irving	130		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 1.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101½
City 6s, new	103⅜	103⅞
Camden and Amboy	125¼	125⅜
Pennsylvania	54⅝	54¾
*Reading	54¼	54⅜
Lehigh Valley	60½	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	42⅞	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14½
Northern Central	32½	32¾
Lehigh Navigation	47⅛	47¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¼	97½

*Ex dividend.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co. will pay on and after Oct. 1 matured coupons of the following bonds: Chicago and Alton Railroad Incomes, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Firsts, and Dubuque and South-western Railroad Firsts.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Sept. 21, 1874, were $8,779 48, against $8,008 07 for the corresponding week of 1873. The increase is $771 41, or 9 3-5 per cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF One and a Quarter per Cent. on the stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on the 26th day of October, to stockholders of record on Oct. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from 1st to 5th proximo. The coupons on first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) Carondelet Branch, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the office of this Company.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c., new classification; net receipts, 2,463 bales; gross receipts, 2,363 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,568 bales; sales, 1,640 bales; stock, 17,522 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; net receipts, 686 bales; exports, coastwise, 815 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 10,752 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Cotton dull and lower; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 82 bales; gross, 191 bales; exports coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 95 bales; spinners, 58 bales; stock, 1,870 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,114 bales; gross, 2,364 bales; sales, 800 bales; exports coastwise, 994 bales; stock, 11,511 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 3,213 bales; gross, 3,483 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 26,269 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 1.—Cotton active; prices not yet adjusted to new classification; net receipts, 611 bales; gross, 37 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 6,873 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active demand and very firm in price. All the stock in first hands here this morning was purchased during the day at full rates, including 3,200 bags by P. C. Warwick, and 891 bags by the Ontario. At New-Orleans, 13,800 bags by the Leland were disposed of at 17⅞c.@19c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos at the outports this morning was only 22,023 bags, with 69,150 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States, including 16,750 bags for New-York. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos have been moderate, (part previously reported,) and have been summed up thus: 4,021 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold at 16c.@19c.; 3,300 bags Laguayra, ex Jane Adeline and Marcia Reynolds, sold at 17½c.@18½c.; 1,329 bags Costa Rica, 1,136 bags Jamaica, 799 bags Savanilla, 239 bags Mexican, sold in lots, for consumption, within our range; 500 bags Laguayra, shipped to Europe from first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was 35,221 bags and 18,300 mats, including 500 bags and 18,300 mats Java, 3,886 bags Costa Rica, 5,409 bags Jamaica, 5,224 bags Savanilla, 4,978 bags Mexican 4,338 bags Maracaibo, 1,921 bags Laguayra, 1,654 bags Ceylon, 1,334 bags Manila, 727 bags Porto Rico, and 250 bags Angostura. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15¾c.@15⅞c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good, 18⅛c.@18¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@21c., gold; Java, 23c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@17½c., and Jamaica, 15¼c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand, for early delivery, with prices quoted weak, the revised quotations, on the new basis, showing a reduction of ⅛c. on Low Middling and grades below, and ⅛c. on Middling and Good Middling. It was said that the new classification was nearly a grade lower in each instance than the old one. Sales have been reported since our last of 665 bales, (of which 568 bales were placed last evening,) including 623 bales to spinners and 42 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery were rather less extensive, with prices, however, quoted 1-32c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,500 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were last evening and 16,200 bales to-day,) and 1,300 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 15 3-16c.@15 7-32c.; November, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; December, 15 5-16c.@15 11-32c.; January, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; February, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; March, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; April, 16 7-16c.@16½c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,354 bales, including 3,554 bales from Savannah, 476 bales from Port Royal, 14 bales from Baltimore, and 310 bales per railroad. On and after this day, (Oct. 1,) the Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange will give quotations of the grades of Cotton, as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair, as established by the local Exchanges. Also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation that will be telegraphed will be on the new standard American classification. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 10,634 bales, and thus far this week 47,830 bales, against 36,252 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 142,698 bales, against 132,732 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 13,524 bales; to the Continent, 400 bales; stock in New-York, 37,176 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 141,852 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14½	14½
Low Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Good Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling Fair	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Fair	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

The following are the closing quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 15c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; Middling, 15⅞c.; Good Middling, 16⅞c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The business in State and Western Flour has been comparatively limited since our last, yet values have been without material alteration. There has been a fair inquiry for the more desirable grades of shipping Extras, but the bids have been generally unsatisfactory to holders, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. The home trade call has been light and mostly for small job lots of stock, within our range. The sales since our last have been 12,700 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to very choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, chiefly at $3 85@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 50@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 30; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 10, mostly at $5 60@$6; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 15@$5 30; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been about 5,400 bbls. shipping stock, partly for the West Indies, within our range....Southern Flour has been in quite moderate demand, partly for export, at essentially unchanged quotations. The offerings of stock are not large, but holders meet the limited requirements of purchasers quite promptly at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at rather easier rates, ranging from $4 20@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in demand at $4 35@$4 75 for inferior to choice Yellow Western; $4 35@$4 55 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls. ....Corn-meal, in sacks, $1 72½@$2 10 ₱ 100 lbs. Oat-meal quiet at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered with less freedom, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, thus checking operations, though there has been a good demand noted for supplies, mainly for export, though partly on speculative account, and, to a limited extent, for milling purposes. Winter Wheat has been less confidently sought after within the previous range. The main inquiry has been for new Amber and new and old Red Western, afloat. White Wheat has been comparatively dull, with the better qualities, however, offered very sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 177,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 42 for White Western; $1 23@$1 26 for about fair to prime new Amber Western, chiefly at $1 24@$1 25 for Amber Michigan; $1 04@$1 23 for very poor to strictly prime new Red Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 18@$1 22 for about fair to about prime, afloat; $1 15@$1 20 for old Red Western, mainly at $1 20 for very good, delivered; $1 21@$1 27 for No. 1 Spring; $1 17 for new Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee Spring, mixed, afloat; $1 15@$1 16 for new No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, closing with $1 16 reported as bid for choice new Milwaukee, afloat; $1 13@$1 14 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, the inside price for stock for prompt delivery; $1 12@$1 13½ for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 13 for prime, afloat; $1 09½@$1 11 for new No. 3 Spring; mostly at $1 11 for new Milwaukee, afloat; $1 17@$1 21 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 20 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, and $1 05@$1 26 for ungraded Spring ₱ bushel....Corn has been depressed and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on a fairly active business, in good part on export account. Sales have been reported since our last of 245,000 bushels at 95½c.@96½c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, mainly at 95½c.@96c. for good to prime, afloat, and 95½c. for do., in store; 97c.@98c. for Yellow Western, and $1@$1 02 for White do., odd lots. A sale of 8,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, seller twelve months, was also reported at 86½c. ₱ bushel, but the report was not deemed of much importance or significance as to its bearing on the position or prospects of the market....Rye has been very quiet, with values ruling somewhat nominal, within the range of 90c.@98c. for poor to very choice new....Barley has been slow of sale, the views of buyers and sellers having been 3c.@5c. a bushel apart as to prices. Prime Canada West was quoted at $1 30, as the best bid, with $1 35 asked....Barley Malt has been inactive, but quoted steady; last sales of Canada Wheat reported at $1 60@$1 65, including some 5,000 bushels rumored as marketed to-day at the latter rate; Lake Shore at $1 52; and State at $1 37½@$1 40 ₱ bushel....Oats have been moderately active, with prices, however, quoted rather easier. The demand has been mostly for new mixed Western, which constituted the bulk of the offerings. Sales have been reported since our last, of 85,000 bushels, at 58c.@63½c. for inferior to strictly choice new mixed Western, chiefly at 62½c.@63c. for good to prime Chicago, and 63½c. for choice do., afloat; 60c.@65c. for new White Western, from cars and afloat, with 64c. reported as bid for prime lots, afloat....Feed has been quoted steady, at from $21@$32 ₱ ton, on a moderate jobbing business....Hay and Straw in moderate request, at essentially unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull to-day, on the basis of $2 50 for Strained ₱ 280 lbs.; sales, 125 bbls....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine, in limited demand, with merchantable quoted weak at 37½c. ₱ gallon. Wilmington and English reports less favorable....Stock reports, from all other than Johnson's and Hammond's yards, make the available supplies 40,007 bbls. Resin, 1,938 bbls. Tar, and 4,941 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quite active, with sales reported since our last of 11,000 bbls. at 5⅛c.@5¾c., closing firmly at 5¾c. ₱ gallon....Refined in moderate demand, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls., deliverable to Oct 15, at 12⅞c.; and 1,000 bbls. buyer October, at 13⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls., October option, at 12⅝c....Refined, in cases, 17¼c.@17½c....City Naphtha, 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price on, however, a moderate trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. Western Mess for early delivery at $22 75@$23, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime quoted nominal. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 1,250 bbls. October options, at $22 35@$22 65, closing at $22 65 ₱ bbl....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 18,768 bbls., (including 373 bbls. old and 18,395 bbls. new,) against 35,736 bbls. Sept. 1, 1874, and 47,288 bbls. Oct. 1, 1873. The stock to-day includes 17,460 bbls. New Mess, (as against 27,953 bbls. do. Sept. 1, 1874,) and 490 bbls. Prime Mess. The receipts of Pork in September were 1,641 bbls., against 8,180 bbls. same month last year. The shipments in September were reported as 16,741 bbls., against 9,650 bbls. in September, 1873....Dressed Hogs have been in rather more demand, with corn-fed quoted at 8¾c.@9c., and grass-fed at 8½c.@8¾c....Cut Meats have been inactive at about former rates, including City bulk stock, at 9⅝c. for pickled and 10⅜c. for smoked Shoulders; 13¾c.@13c. for pickled and 14¾c.@15c. for smoked Hams, and 12c.@12½c. for pickled Bellies....Bacon very dull, with City Long Clear quoted down to 12½c. for large lots, and Long and Short Clear, Winter deliveries, at 10½c., without leading to important dealings....Lard has been quoted a shade firmer, on less urgent offerings of stock and a fair demand for supplies. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.@14⅛c., the latter rate for choice; 150 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13½c.; and Refined within the range of 14⅝c.@14⅞c. ₱ lb. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs. October options, at 14c.; and 500 tcs., January and February, at 11 15-16c., with seller the remainder of the year quoted at 11 15-16c.@12c., and seller six months at 11 15-16c. ₱ lb....The feature of the Beef trade was the active movement in tierce stock for December and January delivery, embracing 1,500 tcs. Prime Mess, and 500 tcs. India Mess, on private terms. The jobbing trade for early delivery was light in all kinds of Beef within our range. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, $25@$26 for Extra do. ₱ tierce....Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 3,613 tcs. and bbls. (including 2,623 tcs. and bbls. old, and 990 tcs. and bbls. new,) against 3,327 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1874, and 18,058 tcs. and bbls. Oct. 1, 1873....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important changes as to demand or values.

SUGARS—Raw have been in quite moderate demand, chiefly for refining, at about previous quotations, which represent asking prices. The stock in first hands, as made up, to-day, shows a material reduction since Sept. 1, when the supply was 118,871 hhds., 89,560 bxs., 67,924 bags. Also, 565 hhds. Melado. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands to-day, 89,007 hhds., 89,765 bxs., and 32,729 bags, the latter including 23,422 bags Brazil, 2,591 bags Manila, 2,521 bags Java, 6,470 bags Cuba, and 310 bags San Domingo. Also 542 hhds. Melado. Stock same date last year, 82,261 hhds., 50,666 bxs., and 311,518 bags. Also, 2,319 hhds. Melado. Sales have been made to-day of 836 hhds., 325 bxs., and 11,690 bags, including 350 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9 7-16c.@9½c.; 248 hhds. do. at 9 9-16c.; 102 hhds. very common refining stock at 8⅛c.; 325 bxs. Centrifugal and Derosne at about 9¼c.; 136 hhds. Porto Rico, to the trade, at 8⅝c.; and 11,690 bags Manila on private terms, quoted on the basis of 8¼c.@8⅜c. for Extra Superior. We quote: Fair Refining, 8⅛c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery at 8⅝c.@9½c. No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅞c.@9⅞c.; Manila bags, 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugar, 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 6⅛c.@7c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at about previous prices, buyers having the advantage. Crushed quoted at 11¼c.; Powdered at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11¼c.; A's at 10⅝c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 145,000 lbs. fair to prime at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ₱ lb.; market firm. ....Of Stearine, 50 tcs. prime Western sold at 15c.; quoted at 15c.@15¼c., with best City at 15½c.@15¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand, within the previous range. At the auction sale Oolong brought 30c.; Souchong, 50c.@50½c.; Gunpowder, 35⅛c.@62½c., and Young Hyson, 33c.@52½c. The private dealings embraced 2,500 pks. Green and 1,000 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to $1 10 ₱ gallon, on sales of 350 bbls., closing firmly.

FREIGHTS—The business in berth freights has been comparatively tame to-day, with rates quoted without important alteration. Grain and Cotton room was moderately sought after. Provisions were moving slowly. The offerings of general cargo were somewhat freer. The chartering movement has been limited. Grain tonnage was quoted steady, but was quiet. Petroleum tonnage was in some request, but at lower figures. Vessels for Lumber Deals, and general cargo were inquired for to a moderate extent, but the bids were ruling low. Cotton tonnage was offering rather reservedly and with a somewhat better demand, was quoted steadier as to rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 400 tons Bone Dust, in bags, at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, and by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 5¼d.@5⅜d. ₱ bushel; 470 bales Cotton, in lots, at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 100 bbls. Resin on private terms; 4,100 bxs. Cheese at 20s.@25s., chiefly at 20s.; 170 bxs. Bacon at 20s. Also a British bark, 521 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also, an American schooner, 621 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 1,800 bales Cotton, from Galveston, at ⅝d. ₱ lb....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, reported at 5⅜d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 200 bales Hair at 35s.; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 150 bales Hops, and 1,800 bxs. Cheese, reported on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 100 bales Hops at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 50 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Falmouth and orders, a Spanish bark, 437 tons, with sugar, in boxes, reported from Havana at 38s....For Leith, a Norwegian steam-ship, 279 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton, with option of Belfast....For Bristol, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and by steam, 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton....For Bristol Channel and orders, two barks, 679 and 449 tons, with Deals reported from St. John, at about late rates....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 445 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; also a British bark, 300 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, at 21-32d. ₱ lb....For Antwerp, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, and 20 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, 526 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,500 bushels Rye, 1,400 pks. Provisions, 500 pks. Tobacco, and 2,500 pks. Merchandise at equal to current rates; 2,800 sides Leather, reported at 40s; 300 Wet-salted Hides at 22s. 6d....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 pks. Tobacco, 150 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Apples and 6,000 Staves on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 422 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 3d. to the Mediterranean....For Hayti, an American schooner, 122 tons, with Lumber, from St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., on private terms....For the Windward, an American schooner, 189 tons, with Lumber, at $9....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, 258 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For New-York, an American brig, 425 tons, with Sugar, in hogsheads, reported from Matanzas, at $4.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 782 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 10,761 head, or 633 cars, against 532 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow this morning for want of stock to operate with. Prices remain unchanged. The only sales reported were 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 852 lbs. to 1,063 lbs., at $4@$4 62½; 75 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 801 lbs. to 1,253 lbs., at $4@$4 62½; 50 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 909 lbs. to 1,047 lbs., at $4@$4 75; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 925 lbs. to 933 lbs., at $4. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800 head, against 13,000 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active, but weaker on Canada Lambs. Quoted: Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 25; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 25; Canada Lambs, $6 25@$6 75. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,500 head, against 19,900 head for the same time last week. The market was dull; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; Heavy Hogs, $6 75@$7; nothing doing.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800 head, mostly common stock; market quiet; fair to choice Beeves selling at $4@$6; Texans, $2@$3; stockers, $2 25@$3 50; shipments, 1,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market dull and prices weak and lower; common to choice, $5 90@$6 60; shipments, 8,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market fairly active; $3 50@$4 50 for medium and choice.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 97c.@98c.; No. 2 do., 94¾c., cash; 94¼c., October; 93c., November; No. 3 do., 89½c.@90c.; Rejected, 85c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Mixed, 81¼c.@81½c., spot; 80⅞c., October; 74¼c.@74½c., seller all the year; High Mixed, 82c.; rejected, 80c.; new on track, 70c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 50½c., spot; 47⅞c., October; 47¼c., seller all the year; White, 50¾c.; Rejected, 46c. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 86c.@87c. Barley in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, 99c.@$1 02, cash; 99c., October; No. 3 do., 82c.@85c.; Pork dull and a shade lower at $20 87½ for round lots, $17 50@$17 60, seller all the year. Lard dull and drooping at 11½c., seller February; $11 30@$11 40 seller all the year. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky in fair demand and higher at $1 03½. Freights in fair demand and higher; Corn, to Buffalo, 3c.; Wheat, do., 3½c. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed at 94½c., October; Corn, 81¾c., cash; 81c., October; Oats, 50c., spot. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 186,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 49,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 39,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Lake and rail imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 10,050 bbls.; Wheat, 186,555 bushels; Corn, 218,900 bushels; Oats, 38,600 bushels; Barley, 29,040 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 76,121 bushels; Corn, 49,720 bushels; Oats, 29,350 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 14,400 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 22,400 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; only sale reported was 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at $1 15; Milwaukee and Chicago No. 2 Spring held at $1 06; Red Winter, $1 16@$1 17; White Winter, $1 25. Corn steady; sales 30,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 89c.@90½c. Oats quiet; sales No. 2 Western at 58c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Balance unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—Flour in good demand at unchanged prices. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 3 Red Fall at $1 04¾; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15½c. Corn higher at 80c.@82c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 52c.@53c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 04@$1 15. Rye dull at 90c.@92c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Pork dull at $23 cash. Bacon quiet at 10c. for Shoulders; 15¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 14c. for Summer. Live Hogs dull; Stockers, $4@$4 50; Light, $4 50@$4 75; Yorkers, $5@$5 50; Bacon, $5 50@$6; Butchers', $6 25@$6 75. Cattle dull; market overstocked with common grades; Corn-fed Texans, $3@$4; Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 75; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 25@$5 75. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,500 Hogs, 2,200 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer for Western; quiet for Southern; No. 1 Red Western, $1 22@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 21; others unchanged. Corn dull; White and Yellow Southern, $1; Mixed Western, 95c. bid; 97c. asked. Oats firmer; Southern, 62c.@63c.; Mixed Western, 61c.@62c.; Western White, 63c.@64c. Rye dull at $1@$1 03. Hay firm at $18@$20. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Sides, none here. Bacon—Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@16c. Lard—Refined, 15½c. Butter—Western firm; stock and receipts light; choice, 31c.@33c.; fair to good, 25c.@30c. Coffee firm at 17c.@20c. Petroleum excited; nominally 5½c.@5⅝c. Whisky firm; market bare; sales at $1 09.

TOLEDO, Oct. 1.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat 1c. higher; moderately active; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 19; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 15; Extra do., $1 20; Amber Michigan, $1 09 cash and October; $1 10 November; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 07½ cash and October; No. 3 do., $1 04; Rejected, 88c. Corn firm and 1c. higher; High Mixed, 85½c.; New, October, $1 72; New, November, 69c.; December, 67c.; Low Mixed, 84c.; Michigan, 84c.; no grade, 81½c.; New do., 73c.; damaged, 86c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 51c. cash; State and Michigan, 51c.; Rejected, 48¼c.; White, 53c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—47,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—15,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Flour unchanged; sales 2,500 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 18. Corn steady; sales, two cars at 95c. Barley quiet; prime Canada held at $1 24@$1 25. Corn-meal—$39 for bolted; $38 for unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $23; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 13,700 bushels; Barley, 46,000 bushels; Lumber, 863,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 53,500 bushels; Lumber, 668,000 feet.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady at 93c.@95c. Oats firm with an advancing tendency; sales at 54c.@58c. Rye firm at $1. Barley unchanged. Butter unchanged and heavy. Pork nominal. Lard unchanged. Bulk Meats dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; Clear Sides, 16c.; sales last evening, Shoulders 10¼c. Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; both buyer till 15th October. Whisky firm at $1 03.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Butter strong; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 40c.@42c.; Western Prime, 35c.@38c.; do. Fair to Good, 24c.@28c.; rolls Choice Western, 36c.@38c.; Prime, 30c.@32c. Cheese excited and higher; New-York State Fancy, 15¼c.@15½c.; do. Prime, 14⅝c.@15c.; Western Reserve, Fine, 14¾c.@15c.; do. Prime, 13c.@13½c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Western, 23c.@24c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, $1 01½; No. 2, 95¼c., spot; 93½c., October; 93c., November. Oats in fair demand and firm at 49c. for No. 2. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 84c.@85c. Rye lower; No. 1, 83c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, cash and October, $1 01; No. 3 do., 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 82c.@87c. Oats unchanged at 55c.@70c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Pork nominal. Bacon unchanged; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13½c.; Plain, 13c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. Lard, 15½c. Whisky, $1 03. Bagging unchanged.

DETROIT, Oct. 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 17; No. 1 White, $1 14½; Amber Michigan, $1 06¼. Corn steady at 93c. Oats in good demand at 53c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 1.—Wheat quiet and firmer; better prices; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 05. Corn steady; Old High Mixed, 85c.; Low Mixed, 84c.; New, in the car, dull; prices nominal. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 State, 52c.; No. 2, 50c.; White, 53c. Petroleum unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Wheat quiet. Rye steady; in street, 90c. Oats dull; prices above views of buyers. Barley quiet; sales car and bag lot Two-rowed State, part on private terms and remainder at $1 10. Corn dull at 96c.@97c. Malt steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 36c. Rosin unchanged; no sales. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 1—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3 ₱ cent. Consols, for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92⅜@92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 32½; do., preferred, 54.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 32¾@33.

3:30 P. M.—The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £226,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 50⅝ ₱ cent., is now 43 ₱ cent. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾.

PARIS, Oct. 1—P. M.—The Specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,970,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 1, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans 8⅛d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, 4,000 of which were sold after the regular close of the market. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November at 8⅛d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling deliverable October at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 64s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Lard, 66s. ₱ cwt. Bacon—55s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

LONDON, Oct. 1—5 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Hops, £9@£11 15s. ₱ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, Oct. 2, is as follows: Nos. 270, 256, 271, 272.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 9:30 A. M.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals Calendar for Friday, Oct. 2, 1874: Nos. 158, 159, 74, 111, 92, 121, 140, 124.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
16	Matter of Turner, a lunatic.	144	Sofield, &c., vs. The Rahway Glue Co.
22	Murray vs. Harway, &c.	155	Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
78	Murray vs. Harway.	157	Bates, &c., vs. Cunningham.
99	Hoagland vs. Alden.	160	Newell, &c., vs. King, &c.
100	Redmond, &c., vs. Hoge, &c.	182	Brown vs. Moeller.
111	Popham vs. Gandy, &c.	188	Devery vs. Geoghegan, &c.
112	Ping, &c., vs. Gandy, &c.	194	Garbutt, &c., vs. Lenheim.
113	Weeks vs. Gerson, &c.	202	Cleary vs. Casey, &c.
116	Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith, &c.		

MARINE COURT—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Martin Nachtman, violation of the Excise laws.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Marcher vs. Carman et al.; motion for judgment granted.

Marshall vs. Jones; memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Daniels.

Burbank vs. Hess; memorandum.

Scofield vs. Riley; motion denied; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Vance vs. Luke; motion for a new trial granted.

Pignard vs. Poissonnier; Brooks vs. Simon, impleaded, &c.; cases settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Walkley vs. Walkley; report of Referee confirmed and decree of divorce in favor of the plaintiff granted. Smith et al. vs. Smith. See memorandum for counsel. Randall vs. Dusenbury. Case and amendments settled.

Portington vs. Brown; Heye vs. Robinson; Weston vs. Ketcham; Hayden vs. Dixon; Bailey vs. Burns; Phyfe vs. Casey; Smith et al. vs. Ryan; Knopp vs. Knopp; Russell vs. Day; Gregg vs. Howe et al.; Ashman vs. Painter; Bradlong vs. Weber; Bacon vs. Dinsmore. Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Holmes vs. Garrison; motion to place cause on special calendar of short causes denied.

Loratt vs. Loratt; Hinman vs. Watts. See memorandums.

Ohlhaus vs. Ohlhaus; judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Donnelly vs. Muldoon; lien to discontinue granted on payment of taxable costs.

Hobby vs. Garrison; motion denied.

Bleakley vs. Glines; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

McIntyre vs. McIntyre; order settled.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874.

$558,356 30.

Main Office: NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES: No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st. | No. 205 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1874, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: One hundred and ten of the first mortgage convertible bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, for $1,000 each, payable, in gold, May 1, 1919; interest at 7 per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, in gold, in New-York or London. Also, forty first mortgage convertible bonds (Pacific Division) of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Jan. 1, 1909. Also, fifty first mortgage (Muscatine Western Extension) convertible bonds of the same railway company for $1,000 each, payable Sept. 1, 1908. Also, twenty Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company's first mortgage sinking fund bonds for $1,000 each, payable in gold, July 1, 1902; and six bonds of the County of Lowndes, Miss., for $1,000 each, payable Nov. 1, 1889. All with interest coupons attached. The sale will be in lots to suit purchasers.

The sale of the bonds described in the above notice stands adjourned to SATURDAY, the 3d day of October, 1874, at the same place and hour.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASPER JACOBS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's and boys' clothing and furnishing goods belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the auction-house of Jones, Underhill & Scudder, No. 9 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
By order of
CHARLES WERNER, Assignee.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO. METALS. NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, New-York, William D. Clegg, Superintendent.
Sunday-school ... 2:30
Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evenings ... 7:30
Day school ... 9 to 3 o'clock
Friends, and all interested, are cordially invited to visit the Mission and the Sunday-school. Open to visitors daily, Saturday excepted.

BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl st. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE.—FIRST-CLASS, ON LEADING business street, doing profitable business; will be sold cheap. Particulars at No. 9 Dey st.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade-mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK. Bond st. and Bowery, New-York. (CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.) Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, ROBERT R. WILLETS, Vice Presidents.
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7. Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars. Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., at 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for the repairs and alterations to be made on the premises corner of 10th av. and 129th st., Grammar School No. 43.
DAVID H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for new seats, &c., for Primary Department of Grammar School No. 4, on Rivington st., near Ridge st.
FREDERICK GERMANN, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place by the School Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, for additions to steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 33, on West 28th st., near 10th av.
H. D. BANNEY, M. D., Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 1874, by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, for new stoves, &c., for Grammar School No. 9, on 82d st., near the Boulevard.
JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the same place, until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874, for repairing the steam-heating apparatus of Grammar School No. 65, at West Farms.
MORRIS WILKINS, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1874. L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 5th day of October, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for furnishing the Normal College buildings with lightning-rods.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for iron railings, &c., for inclosing the site of said buildings.

Sealed proposals will also be received by said committee, at the same time and place, for the flagging, curbing, &c., required for walks and yards around said buildings.

Specifications and drawings may be seen, and all necessary information obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder, proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The names of parties submitting proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing a proposal.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JAMES W. FARR, JOHN CROSBY BROWN, ALBERT KLAMROTH, RANH. W. TOWNSEND, JAMES M. HALSTEAD, Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1874.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR RAISING THE level of the top of pile dyke in Hudson River, near Albany, will be received until noon of Oct. 14, 1874. For forms of bids and other information, apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGlish Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, AND VEAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 7th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef, and veal.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 6th day of October, 1874, for furnishing and delivering groceries, dry goods, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 124 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY

Offer for sale through their Financial Agents, Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein, 37 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, $500,000 OF THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 (£200) each. Interest March 1 and Sept. 1. PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON, At the option of the Holders.

Principal due 1893, at 87 1-2 and accr. interest. Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets at above Agency.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 Broad st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE BY Robinson, Chase & Co. BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS.

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent. The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR. For sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y. N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-two bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 577, 383, 39, 425, 226, 297, 97, 110, 533, 471, 469, 145, 102, 325, 116, 109, 217, 448, 452, 333, 316, 594, 526, 52, 1, 578, 479, 386, 291, 306, 405, 171, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1874. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO, Sept. 26, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 3 o'clock P. M., Oct. 17, 1874, and remain closed until the morning of Oct. 29, 1874.

By order of the Executive Committee.
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS AND COUPONS.

The following Dividends and Coupons are payable at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st., Oct. 1, 1874.

City of New-Orleans Seven per Cent. Gold, and Ten per Cent. and Six per Cent. Currency Bonds.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago First, Second and Third Mortgage Bonds.

Dayton and Michigan Third Mortgage Bonds.

Grand Rapids and Indiana First Mortgage Unguaranteed Gold Bonds.

Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburg First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Indianapolis City (Ind.) Bonds.

Indianapolis (Ind.) Eight per Cent. School Bonds.

City of Terre Haute (Ind.) Seven per Cent. Bonds.

One and Three-quarters per Cent. Dividend on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago special Guaranteed Stock.

And on 6th inst.:

Regularly Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters per Cent. on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago prior Guaranteed Stock.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, maturing Oct. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York: Chicago and Alton Railroad Income Bonds, St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque South-western Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO AND A HALF (2½) PER CENT. in cash on and after the 20th October prox.

Transfer-books will be closed from 30th inst. till 21st October.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE OCT. 1, ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the International Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date by the National City Bank.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STREETS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons from the above bonds, due 1st October prox., will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons are hereby warned against purchasing or receiving any bonds of the VILLAGE OF HAVERSTRAW, Rockland County, N. Y., issued in aid of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company. The order of the County Judge of Rockland County, appointing Commissioners to issue said bonds, was made on Sept. 22, 1874, and the time to apply to review the proceedings before said Judge has not yet expired. Within the time prescribed by law a certiorari will be applied for to review said proceedings and order of the County Judge, and to reverse the same, there being, as claimed, fatal errors therein. If said proceedings are reversed, the said bonds will be worthless, and all persons receiving the same before the final determination of said proceedings will do so at their peril.

Notice is also given that the said bonds (if issued) have been issued in violation of certain conditions contained in the petition on which said proceedings were based.—Dated September 28, 1874.
GEORGE W. WEIANT, Attorney for Tax-payers of said Village opposing the Bonding of said Village.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Heilbron, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi, Signor Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—UNCLE DICK'S DARLING—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SUNBEAM—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID—Miss Louise Sylvester.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

A NEW STORY.

On Sunday next we shall publish a new story, written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by* THOMAS HARDY, *author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," &c. The story, which will be complete in one number, is entitled*

"DESTINY AND A BLUE CLOAK."

The Democrats are getting on as well as could be expected. JOHN KELLY is engaged in single combat with Mayor HAVEMEYER, and has entered a libel suit against the Mayor and Mr. WATERBURY. The Irish Democrats declare (see *Irish World*) that they are tired of serving as hewers of wood and drawers of water without getting any return for their labor. "We have been ignored," says our Irish contemporary, "and snubbed again and again, and again and again we have gone to the polls, *like droves of sheep*, and sent up hurrahs for *our masters*." We have taken the liberty of mentioning that fact ourselves on one or two occasions, but have always been told that we were "enemies of the Irish," and once or twice a demand has been made for our "blood." Perhaps the Irish will believe the ower true tale, now that it is told them by one of themselves. "No man," says the *Irish World*,

> "No man of the Irish race dare vote outside the Democratic Party. From the day he landed at Castle Garden till the day he drew his last papers he was given to understand by the impudent satraps of Tammany that he belonged to them and to their chiefs. If he voted otherwise he was called a renegade. This tyranny must be broken! This domineering insolence must be rebuked!"

BRIAN BORU himself could not have spoken more to the purpose.

There can be no doubt that what the Democrats cannot win by argument during this canvass, they expect to win by money. The attempts of the *World* to prove by the multiplication table that Gen. DIX *must* be defeated this year, may not produce much effect on Democratic voters; but thousands of them are peculiarly sensitive to the gentle influence of a ten or twenty dollar bill. Where the money has come from we do not know—but it is quite clear that the Democratic Treasury in this State has lately been in uncommonly good condition. The Democrats are also working rather more quietly and more actively than usual, and we advise our friends everywhere to make a note of that fact. As a general rule, a hare might safely be backed to beat a tortoise in a race, but on a certain occasion, which most of us have read about, the tortoise came in first. Moral—don't trust to anything but steady, hard work at election time.

"What the people demand, and have a right to demand, is a plain, explicit declaration that the Republican Party respects, and means to make President GRANT respect, the established, 'customary law' of this free people on this subject. The Democratic Convention at Syracuse gave such a plain, explicit declaration to the country. 'No third term.' That is intelligible, pat, and to the purpose. What Republican convention has said as much?"—*New-York World.*

The Republican Conventions of Pennsylvania, Kansas, Nebraska, and Nevada have "said as much" within the past six weeks. Why do not the political writers of the *World* keep up some sort of knowledge as to what is going on around them?

Undismayed, either by Mr. JOHN KELLY'S figures or his threatened libel suit, Mayor HAVEMEYER promises on Tuesday next a confirmation of charges already made, and a new indictment on other grounds of the "Boss" of Tammany Hall. The public will be quite prepared to give these promised revelations proper attention without assuming, as the Mayor desires, that his attacks upon KELLY have been dictated by considerations of the highest moral duty. One may have a very decided opinion about the animus of KELLY'S attack upon HAVEMEYER, and the Mayor's attack upon KELLY, without being at all indisposed to give these eminent patriots a fair chance of blackening each other's character. The cause of truth may be served by the venting of political grudges quite as effectually as it could were the motives of both assailants pure and elevated enough to extort the admiration of all honest men.

A convention of the Independent Republicans of South Carolina will begin its sessions at Charleston, to-day, and promises to be an enthusiastic gathering. The Conservatives still appear inclined to co-operate with this independent party, provided it will nominate as good a Republican as Judge GREEN, who is its prominent candidate for Governor. The statement that Judge GREEN said some time since that he approved of the Civil Rights bill has been brought up against him by some of the Conservative papers, whose editors are anxious to see Gen. KERSHAW made the Conservative nominee for Governor. But the mass of the property-owners in the State seem convinced that KERSHAW could not be elected, and that GREEN'S election is every way desirable. They add that they have had a pretty fair taste during the past few years of all the trouble that a Civil Rights bill could give them, and that they shall not object to Judge GREEN because of his sentiments on that subject.

The address of Prof. BONAMY PRICE before the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, was an exceedingly interesting one, as our readers may see. It presented in familiar form, and with great clearness, Prof. PRICE'S idea of a bank—which is, that it is an institution for the transfer of credits. This was elaborated to some extent in order to enforce the theory that bankers should study most closely the business transactions of which their institutions are the agency. The novelty claimed for this definition of a bank is not beyond question. Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, as much as fifteen years since, produced one which, as we now recall it, was not essentially different, and the same idea, (joined with another, it is true,) pervades the writings of Mr. BAGEHOT.

A WORD TO NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

While good nominations and an excellent platform, such as the Republicans have in New-York this Fall, are indispensable to carrying the election, they will not of themselves insure that result. Indeed, there is one respect in which the high character of the ticket may be said to tend to defeat it, since it encourages the party to think that nothing more is needed. But in a great State like New-York, where three-quarters of a million of votes are cast in any important election, and where a change of one vote in a hundred may alter the result, it is impossible to rest safely on the mere fact that our principles are sound and our candidates superior men. We can only command a satisfactory result by organization and work.

Up to the present moment in the canvass the only danger that threatens to make the Republican success less signal than it ought to be is overconfidence among Republicans. In other words, the Republicans have nothing to fear so much as themselves. They have a splendid prospect; but we are not so rash as to suppose that they could not throw away their chances if they were so inclined. They have not much to fear in the Democratic Party, if they themselves choose to make such a canvass as it is in their power to make. But the Democrats are not idle—of that we may be sure. They are straining every nerve for success. Tammany made a desperate struggle for the mastery in the convention. The leaders of that organization staked everything on success. When JOHN KELLY proclaimed CHURCH a tool of the Canal Ring, and denounced HOFFMAN for his connivance with the frauds of his Administration, and defied the LORDS and JOE WARREN to an open contest, he knew very well what would be the result. He knew that he must not only win in the convention but in the election as well, or else take a much more obscure place than he expects or desires for the future. The consequence is that all the machinery of Tammany Hall is being called into requisition. Every effort is being made to "harmonize" the factions that were insulted before the convention, and no stone will be left unturned to discover the means of vindicating at the polls the wisdom of the Tammany rule. Nor is it worth while to underestimate the power of Tammany. There is a notion in the interior of the State that Mr. TILDEN will be cut by the old followers of TWEED. Nothing could be a greater error, though it is a natural one. We shall not undertake to account for the fact, but it *is* a fact, that TWEED'S former henchmen are working tooth and nail for Mr. TILDEN. This, indeed, is not so inexplicable when we remember that KELLY was himself an active and ardent member of the old Ring, and that his *forte* is the control of the gangs which TWEED used to employ so freely. And, so far, we are inclined to believe that Tammany is getting on very well with the men who were treated so roughly at the convention. Tammany still has—or has recently obtained—a fair supply of the salve that has always been found very healing to Democratic "sore-heads." If the Republicans expect to prevail against such means as the Democrats are able to employ, they must go to work, and work hard.

Certainly there is every motive for doing so. Mr. TILDEN is an excellent man, as we have taken occasion to say; but his nomination was the triumph of as vulgar and desperate a clique of politicians as the Democratic Party ever saw. Why this clique chose to work for Mr. TILDEN we cannot pretend to say; but that they had sufficient inducements is evident, and it is not supposable that these inducements were of the most elevated character. Whatever they were, they were strong enough to set the whole clique actively to work, and they are still in force. The election of Mr. TILDEN, and a Democratic victory in the State, would be regarded by KELLY as a repetition and confirmation of his victory in the convention. Considering the Senatorship, which is at stake, it would give KELLY a very great prestige and great control over the affairs of his party. Our readers can judge for themselves how far that would be an advantage or a credit to the State, or to the country. They know what Tammany rule was before, and they may rest assured that, so far as it is re-established, its character or its results will not be found very different now. Mr. TILDEN is entirely above any complicity with the bad leaders of this bad clique. But if they did not see their way clear to get some good out of his election, we hardly think they would spend their energies in advancing it.

We have, on our part, as much inducement to support our own ticket as to oppose that of the Democrats. It can be a matter of small moment to Gen. DIX whether one more is added to the many evidences he has already received of the deep respect in which he is held by the people. Neither his election nor defeat can change the estimation in which his solid services to the State must always be held. Nor will any one undertake to say that his success will help any clique in the Republican Party. But it will be a serious loss to the people if he is not elected. It will not only deprive them of his great abilities in the Governor's chair, but it will discourage men of his type from allowing themselves to be placed in nomination. His claim on popular support is as strong as that of any man could be. If the people ignore it, and if the Republican Party neglect the effort necessary to secure its recognition, it will be both a pity and a shame. We have no doubt that this fact will be appreciated. But there is no time to lose.

THE NEW-JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP.

The political campaign in New-Jersey is being conducted by both parties with more than usual vigor. The prizes to be gained are numerous as well as important, and those who are striving for them seem determined to leave nothing undone to insure success. The Governorship is the most attractive on the list, and the leaders of each party seem to be thoroughly impressed with the opinion that they have nominated their most popular man. The Republicans have certainly shown good judgment in making Hon. GEORGE A. HALSEY their unanimous choice. He is a man who, if elected, will fill the Executive chair with honor to the State. Judge BEDLE occupied the position of Judge of the State Supreme Court before his nomination by the Democratic State Convention. He was then assured that he would be the unanimous choice of the delegates, Mayor PERRY, of Newark, having withdrawn his name as a candidate; but he said that even that honor could not induce him to resign his office until elected to a higher one. The Democrats, being in the condition of the drowning man who grasped at a straw, still clung to him as the only man in the State who appeared strong enough in their estimation to win the day. They nominated him, and now, after having spent many days in considering his position, Judge BEDLE addresses a short note to the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, signifying his acceptance. This much he does in seventeen lines. He still adheres to the determination to keep a secure grasp of the judgeship until it is declared at the polls that it is "for the good of the whole people" that he shall be made Governor. To cover up that which to the ordinary mind must seem a rather "smart" proceeding, he tries, with some adroitness, to make it seem that the Democrats of New-Jersey, in nominating him under the circumstances referred to, intended to teach the very high moral principle that the candidate for public office should take neither act nor part in the contest. Here are his own words in dealing with this very delicate matter: "It is unmistakable that this action of the convention was the result of a distinct intention that the people should conduct the canvass without the personal effort or solicitation of the nominee. As such I accept the nomination, and to that position shall strictly adhere."

Now, we think that there is not a voter in New-Jersey who is simple enough to believe that Judge BEDLE, in his decision, has been solely actuated by a desire for the success of a reform of the kind referred to. Would it not be more reasonable to suppose that his action is the result of a lack of faith in the power of the Democratic Party to elect him? We think it would. If he even believed in his own strength to carry the day he would scarcely hesitate, if only for the sake of appearances, to sacrifice a few months' salary. But the fact is, he has no confidence either in his own strength or in the strength of his party, and he decides to remain on the bench until the contest is decided one way or the other. The Democratic organs profess to see nothing wrong about this decision. On the contrary, they think it is one "highly creditable to all concerned." Indeed, they like it so well that they straightway go to work to draw comparisons between the two men. In referring to the "Halsey Guard outrage" at the Newark exhibition, the Newark *Journal* asks its readers to "fancy, if they can, Judge BEDLE providing tickets for, and marshaling in by a side door to the court over which the people have placed him to preside, a white-shirted, lantern and banner bearing body of Bedle Gaurds!" It would, indeed, be very absurd to connect Democratic guards in any way with white shirts. But the *Journal*, without being aware of it, brings its readers into the court in which their candidate presides, and thus indirectly proves that he ought not to be there.

To say the least, it is setting a very bad precedent for a candidate for public office to retain a seat upon the Supreme Court bench. The voters would do well to remember this on election day, and mark their sense of Judge BEDLE'S lack of dignity by giving an overwhelming majority for Mr. HALSEY.

The Republicans deserve to be congratulated for the good temper and good management they have evinced thus far. In 1871 they went to work in such a half-hearted manner that success seemed impossible from the start. Now there are unanimity and enthusiasm. The action of the Republican State Committee in regard to the day for holding the State Convention was well calculated to produce a harmonious feeling. A short time previous to its meeting, a number of Republicans, at an informal gathering, caused it to be understood that the convention was to be held on a certain day. Although this was done without the authority of the State Committee, the day named was adopted, and the very appearance of a misunderstanding avoided. Thus the work was well begun, and in the same spirit it has progressed.

THE JEROME PARK MEETING.

The Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park opens to-morrow, with an unusually good promise of exciting sport. A programme embracing five and six races a day, and extending over five days, beginning with Saturday, the 3d, and ending with Saturday, the 17th inst., could hardly fail, under any circumstances, to possess great attractions for the public interested in horse-racing. But it happens this year that the extent and variety of the programme is supplemented by, perhaps, the most magnificent field of horses ever brought together on an American race-course. Of late years the race meetings of the Fall have presented to the public a large proportion of events in which the chances of winning were practically confined to very few horses. Long Branch and Saratoga had settled the relative merits of the three-year olds of the year, and it was even possible to select with some degree of confidence several two-year olds among whom most of the winners at the Fall meetings would be found. There are no such antecedent probabilities this year to detract from the interest and excitement of the coming contests at Jerome Park. In the great Jerome Stake to-morrow probably a dozen three-year olds will face the starter, nearly every one of which has won a stake or purse this year, and all whose chances of winning this stake are close enough to make the race one of the very finest of this or any other year. A contest whose result will go far to decide the rival claims of horses like *Madge*, *Reform*, *Aaron Pennington*, *Acrobat*, *Brigand*, *Regardless*, *Saxon*, and *Grinstead*, cannot be other than a marked event in the annals of the turf. The two-year olds likely to run for the Nursery States comprise a similarly wide range of fine horses of tolerably equal achievements and nearly level chances of winning. The Manhattan Handicap, which is also part of to-morrow's programme, will bring out mature horses of such fame as *Mate*, *Fadladeen*, *Gray Planet*, *Fellowcraft*, and *Lizzie Lucas*. Among the three-year olds entered for this race are that superb colt *Attila*, and *Rutherford*, *Macaroon*, and *Dublin*. Add to these three great events, an opening dash of three-quarters of a mile, and a closing one of a mile and a quarter, and it will be seen that the opening day at Jerome Park offers a prospect of sport which it would be difficult to match in the record of any two days of the late Summer meetings, exciting as many of them were.

The second day of the meeting has for its chief event the Hunter Stakes for three-year-old fillies. That race will bring into the field such closely-matched contestants as *Vandalite*, *Bonaventure*, *Madge*, *Beatrice*, and *Regardless*, with half a dozen others of hardly inferior fame. The breaking down of *Tom Bowling* has this element of compensation, that it will render the race for the Maturity Stakes a good deal less of a certainty than it would otherwise have been. Some of the most promising nominations for this stake have broken down, but enough remain to make the three-mile test of speed and endurance which it affords a highly interesting one. The second day's racing includes that very popular and exciting sport a steeple-chase. The remaining days of the meeting present such attractive races as the Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes, with fifteen acceptances, including some of the best horses on the turf, the Champagne Stakes for two-year olds, a mile-heat race, a handicap steeple-chase, and a handicap hurdle-race, the Members' Cup-race, and half a dozen minor contests. Altogether, the programme of the Jerome Park Fall Meeting is equally suggestive of the rapid increase in the numbers of American race-horses and of the very high degree of excellence to which the quality of that stock has attained. The attendance of the public will no doubt attest the fact that the popularity of the sport increases as rapidly as its quality improves. It would be difficult to unite more of the elements of a day's thorough enjoyment than can be done by the drive, in weather like this, to and from Jerome Park, by the pleasant surroundings and associations, and all the exciting incidents provided in and about the course.

MR. STRAKOSCH AND MR. WALLACK.

Like everything else, the management of theatres is now a much more expensive business than it used to be. Although good actors or singers are not by any means more plentiful than in former times, it costs a great deal more money to secure their services. The expenses, for instance, which Mr. STRAKOSCH must have to provide for every week would startle the operatic manager of thirty years ago. It is much to the credit of Mr. STRAKOSCH that, notwithstanding the risks he must necessarily run, he not only never breaks faith with the public, but is always rather better than his word. He promised to produce "Aïda," but no one expected that he would produce it with scenery, decorations, and a cast such as have never been seen in this country before. Last season he placed "Lohengrin" before the public in the same lavish style. This year his *troupe* is more complete even than last year, and already he has introduced a new tenor who is destined to make a great reputation both here and in Europe. In these days the discovery of a new tenor is an event likely to be memorable in an operatic season. In this case the credit will belong entirely to Mr. STRAKOSCH. He has, in two nights, produced two new prime donne of exceptional attractions, and his greatest "card"—Mlle. ALBANI—has still to be seen. She ought to make a greater success than Mme. NILSSON, for after all she is a more attractive singer. Nor has the general excellence of the company been sacrificed for the sake of securing half a dozen stars. On the contrary, the orchestra and chorus have never been so good at the Academy of Music as they are now. It is to be hoped that enterprise so unsparing and commendable as that which Mr. STRAKOSCH displays will be suitably rewarded by the public, for it is only by liberal encouragement that good opera can ever be made to pay. If people want such entertainments, they ought to support them freely.

Next week the amusements already accessible to the public will be increased by the opening of Mr. WALLACK'S theatre for the regular season. This is always an occasion of unusual interest, and this year Mr. WALLACK has done his best to render it even more attractive than ever. Such a force as that which he has collected together it would be impossible to match in any English theatre. He seems to have a complete double company under his direction, and the names of well-known performers which he prints number over twenty-six, to say nothing of less widely-known players. Mr. WALLACK himself, and that admirable artist, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, are, of course, to reappear, for without them the theatre would not be like itself. There is also a comedian new to this country—Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE—an excellent representative on the stage of the languid and effeminate "swell" of the period. His acting might not have satisfied the old school, but it has been a decided success with the new. Then Mr. BOUCICAULT is to act in a new play of his own, which we hope will be more successful than "A Man of Honor" or "Belle Lamar." It is to be a companion picture to the "Colleen Bawn," and will be looked for with no little curiosity. Two new comedies, written expressly for Mr. WALLACK, will be produced, and the old comedies will not be neglected. A season embracing so many changes of entertainment, and requiring so long a list of performers and such an enormous outlay of money, would doubtless have astonished Mr. WALLACK'S father, or any other manager of what we suppose we must now call the last generation.

The efforts which Mr. WALLACK has made for so many years to provide for the public amusement ought to be more and more appreciated by the public. He has now numerous competitors—some of them, like Mr. DALY, very active and enterprising—but Mr. WALLACK still monopolizes the credit of making his a strictly *family* theatre. The filthy productions of the "dirty" school of French writers find no admission within those walls. A man may take his wife or daughter to Wallack's at any time with the full assurance that abominable immorality will not form the subject of the evening's amusement. It is not of every theatre that this can be said. There is a play now being performed, not a hundred miles from Wallack's, which no young girl and no decent woman ought to go and see. Pitch will leave its trace on the fingers which touch it. We hardly know whether Mr. WALLACK'S rigid rules in reference to this subject add to the popularity of his theatre, but they ought to do so. There *must* be a demand for the "adulterous drama," and women patronize it extensively—the more's the pity. Yet there must also be thousands of persons in the community who prefer amusements which are not avowedly based on obscenity. Even the actresses who perform in some of the French plays now produced disgrace their sex. Against all such reproaches as these Mr. WALLACK is secure. It may happen at times that indecency on the stage seems to be paying better than morality, but it cannot be unsafe for a manager to conduct his business on the theory that the public will soon get tired of such disgraceful spectacles. Already Mr. WALLACK has had nearly all the seats in his theatre taken for a week, and a great hole made in his book for the second week; so that the signs all go to show that he is about to enter upon an unusually prosperous season.

A HEATHEN MISSIONARY.

We have long foreseen the possibility of a missionary to our country from the heathen, and one has at last arrived in the person of WONG CHIN FOO. Alas, yes! Bitter and humiliating as is the truth, he is a Chinaman; nay, more—a political refugee, and doubtless the forerunner of a long line of distinguished Celestials who will leave their country to transfer their allegiance and their ambition to our soil. This antipodal celebrity, who speaks English perfectly, "and therefore," according to the logical reporters, "sometimes even elegantly," has recently arrived in Boston, and, with commendable zeal, has at once begun his labors among the skeptical people of that modern Athens. He does not appear to have felt it his duty to open his mission on the Pacific Coast, where the people of his race are popularly supposed to be destitute of souls, and where, once upon a time, a witness in a murder trial, being asked if he had ever been guilty of homicide, replied that he had never killed a man, but that "he believed he had shot a few Chinamen."

Consternation, wide-spread and terrible, fell upon that Boston audience when WONG CHIN FOO lifted up his voice in the Parker Memorial Hall. For here was an audacious heathen from the extremest East, who had not come to sit at the feet of the wise men of America, but essayed to teach them a lesson. In this uncompromising political refugee was none of the bland and deferential submission of the low-class Chinaman. His garments did not rustle with awe as he gazed at the massive shaft on Bunker Hill, nor did he betray the slightest feeling of reverence for Plymouth Rock. No hint that America is to lead the world, or that she will startle China from the inactivity in which she has lain so long passed his Oriental lips. No compliments to the society of the young and energetic continent on which he had so newly set his feet came from his oracular mouth. Paralyzed by his boldness, and shocked by his irreverence, they listened mutely to this child of the centuries, this apostle of fixedness, who, with delicate irony masked under velvet words, scoffed at the progress made by the sons of the Pilgrims, and laughed their missionaries to scorn. Who shall say that he did not, in the proud insolence of his barbaric scorn, foresee in vision the day when Chinese war-junks would anchor in Boston Harbor, and when the Hoodlums of San Francisco would be compelled to prostrate themselves before grotesque idols in Joss-houses?

Many things which were especially daring said WONG CHIN FOO to the affrighted Bostonians. He held up before their startled eyes a panorama of the doctrines of CONFUCIUS, and with pride alluded to the fact that a stern observance of the five cardinal principles of that revered Celestial, viz.: gravity, propriety, sincerity, virtue, and filial love, had allowed the Chinese "to maintain themselves as they had for two thousand years." Nothing that WONG CHIN FOO said, write the reporters, "indicated any deviation on his part from Chinese ideas, or any desire to propitiate his hearers by yielding to their beliefs or working upon their prejudices." Evidently not; for this patriotic aristocrat defended to the uttermost the custom of placing idols in temples, and declared to the Boston audience: "We worship God ten times nicer and quicker in this way than you can in your way." He vaunted Chinese society as vastly more sincere, ingenuous and cultured than that of the United States and Europe. With a fine enthusiasm he described the Arcadian simplicity and kindliness of the Chinese country-folk, among whom "the cruelty, the barbarity, and the greediness" of European and American had not penetrated, and with pride declared that in an Empire where four hundred and fifty millions of people were crowded together, there were not so many murders annually as in our sparsely-settled country containing forty millions. Finally, WONG CHIN FOO extolled the retiring and modest disposition of the Chinese, and added that he was modest himself until he became infected "with civilization."

Though fatigued by the storm of politics in his native land, this Oriental refugee seems to have retained an unwavering love for and belief in the religion and society of the country of the Celestials, and he has begun an active missionary work here. He mourns over our incompleteness, our lack of repose and gravity, our profuse expenditure, our business greed, and our utter want of filial reverence. Nothing, he thinks, can lift us from our degradation but the religion of CONFUCIUS, which raised China from a low and disturbed condition, and gave her so many centuries of brilliant peace. WONG CHIN FOO earnestly expresses the hope that followers of the Chinese philosopher may at once spring up here; and his audacity may yet result in a "Confucius class," into whose ranks young Boston may flock to listen to the teachings of the exiled aristocrat. But let him not repeat his aspersions of our national manners and society outside of the Massachusetts metropolis. If he braves Americans elsewhere, he will find them, barbarians though they are, unwilling, even for an instant, to repeat the unpatriotic inquiry of "Truthful James"—

> "Is civilization a failure?
> And is the Caucasian played out?"

Let the earnest WONG beware. The fate of unsuccessful iconoclasts is hard.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Faust" is to be sung at the Academy of Music this evening. Mlle. Heilbron will personate *Marguerite*, Miss Cary *Siebel*, Signor Carpi *Faust*, Signor Fioreni *Mephistopheles*, and Signor Del Puente *Valentino*. The opera at the matinée performance to-morrow will be "La Traviata," with the same distribution of rôles as on the opening night of the season.

MR. TOOLE'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Toole will benefit by this evening's representation at Wallack's Theatre. He will appear in "Uncle Dick's Darling" and in "Off the Line," and will also deliver, for the first time in this country, one of the addresses for which he is famous in England. Mr. Toole's merits as an artist, and his qualities as a genial gentleman, are now widely known, and this opportunity for testifying to the general esteem in which he is held will, we are certain, be turned to profit.

REFUNDING THE DEBT.

TWELFTH CALL FOR THE REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following is the twelfth call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1862:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1874.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as "five-twenty bonds," will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 1st day of January, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that is to say, coupon bonds known as the fourth series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON BONDS.

Fifty dollars, No. 1,311 to No. 4,200, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 1,967 to No. 6,200, inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 1,787 to No. 5,000, inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 4,371 to No. 14,900 inclusive;

REGISTERED BONDS.

Fifty dollars, No. 1,801 to 1,820, both inclusive; one hundred dollars, No. 13,901 to No. 14,150, inclusive; five hundred dollars, No. 7,951 to No. 8,070, inclusive; one thousand dollars, No. 32,951 to No. 33,350, inclusive; five thousand dollars, No. 10,151 to 10,260, inclusive; ten thousand dollars, No. 12,501 to No. 13,200, inclusive.

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) $9,000,000 are coupon bonds and $1,000,000 are registered bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to "the Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

CHARLES F. CONANT, Acting Secretary.

MEXICO.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION—A FAVORABLE ACCOUNT OF THE REPUBLIC—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 20—Via HAVANA.—The anniversary of Mexican Independence was celebrated on the 16th with appropriate ceremonies and festivity. The President's Message gives a most satisfactory account of the condition of the Republic. It says internal peace is becoming more firmly established every day; the relations with friendly foreign nations are increasing in cordiality. The Government will continue with energy its effort to promote internal improvement.

It is rumored that a German company will apply to the present Congress for a concession to build an inter-oceanic railway, with which certain projects of colonization will be combined.

The yellow fever has broken out at Mazatlan, and assumed an epidemic form.

The Government has appointed a general commission to make regulations for the National Exposition which is to be held in this capital in November, 1875. The same commission is instructed to examine and select objects to be sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

A SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Work upon the foundation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument to be erected on Boston Common is soon to be resumed, and the memorial hastened to completion. The figures to form a part of the monument are now being finished in Rome by Joseph Milmore.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

THE BUSINESS MEETING—DR. DWINELL'S PAPER ON "FELLOWSHIP OF THE CHURCHES"—REPORTS—RECEPTION OF VISITING DELEGATES—OTHER PAPERS READ DURING THE DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874.

The exercises of to-day's session of the council were preceded by informal prayer-meetings, one being held in Marquand Chapel of the Divinity School, Prof. Hoppin presiding, and the other in Centre Church, under the direction of the Moderator. At 9:30 the business meeting was opened with a reading of the minutes of yesterday's meeting by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Moore, of Berlin, Conn. After the approval of the minutes, the Treasurer's report was presented by C. G. Hammond, which showed that the $174 67 paid into his hands had all been paid out, and, as there was a prospect of considerable expenses being incurred by the present council, the appointment of a committee of five upon finance was recommended. The report was accepted, and it was ordered that such committee be appointed by the Committee on Nominations. The report of the Business Committee as to a programme of the various sessions was made and adopted in its provisions up to to-morrow noon, except that that part of it which provided that papers should be referred to a committee after being read was stricken out. President Porter followed, welcoming the delegates to an inspection of Yale College, including the exhibition of paintings at the Art School, which will be free to delegates upon presentation of their credentials. Rev. Mr. Quint, on the part of Rev. Prof. G. E. Day, tendered the use of the theological school lecture room for use as committee rooms. The thanks of the council were voted to President Porter and Prof. Day. It was then ordered that a committee of three upon religious services should be appointed by the Nominating Committee. Ten o'clock having arrived the reading of a paper upon "Fellowship of the Churches," by Rev. J. E. Dwinell, D. D., of Sacramento, Cal., was in order. He spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CHURCHES.

Fellowship, in its broad idea, was based on the unity of the kingdom of Christ. Christ was the head, and His spirit was in the members. Loyalty to Him involved fellowship among the people of Christ. The two ways in which unity among the Churches might be realized are government and fellowship. Where government was the means of binding the Churches together fellowship was displaced; where fellowship was adopted, government disappeared. Fellowship as a constructive power was, therefore, necessary to both these systems. Its condition was mutual recognition and co-operation. Fellowship did not create the unity of itself; the degree of unity attainable must always be far below the unity aimed at. In the Congregational system there was a specific unity which laid upon its members an additional obligation to practice the full measure of attainable fellowship. Their history, polity, spirit, separated them from other denominations by a certain nameless tone and quality, and naturally put them into one group. Common struggles, common types of doctrine, and practical spirit had made their Churches in this land one. It is true that different theologies existed among them, but they were all of the general Calvinistic Pauline type, or modifications of that type. Even the Armenianism which sometimes appeared in their midst revealed traces of the earlier belief. Their culture was a modification of the Puritan culture, in which education was carried to the front rank, and substance took the place of form, of ideas, of emotion, and of passion. There was also among them a warm and enduring sympathy; they had stood together for liberty of thought under Scripture, and had fought the great battles by which revelation and reason are held as the two poles of Christian thought—not contradictory, but in accord. Congregationalism resisted alike those who would thrust ecclesiastical authority or creeds in front of the Bible and those who would raise reason to a place of supremacy. For two hundred and fifty years its disciples had thrown themselves on the side of the rights and elevation of man against both religious and civil oppression. Common trials and common successes had welded them into one mass, and whether banded together externally or not, they formed a natural unity under the greater unity of the people of Christ. Having the two-fold basis for fellowship—common union with Christ, and specific unity among themselves—their churches had from the first made it their working principle to hold themselves together and regulate their intercourse. This was the centripetal power, the correlation to self-government, and by these two alone they hold themselves, or rather Christ holds them, in their orbit. Among the early fathers John Robinson had enunciated it in what he said of asking advice from other churches of like faith. The Synod at Cambridge, in 1648, had likewise declared it. The fellowship thus formed expressed itself spontaneously through the hearts of the members, and did not operate from without by constitutions, rules, or organizations. It was bounded not by precedents, authorities, or ecclesiastical measurements, but by the living sympathies of the brotherhood. By its silent operation, fellowship became a plastic power to perpetuate the Congregational order, and made the existing Congregationalism a mold in which to fashion the polity of the future. The churches to-day could not set aside their specific characteristics, and substitute general Christianity in their place. The apostles when outlining the conditions of fellowship of the first Council of Jerusalem, recommended the churches to insist in addition to the evidence of the Church of Christ on certain practical matters, the three first of which—abstaining from meats offered unto idols, from blood, and from things strangled—did not necessarily involve moral principles. The fourth, however, abstaining from fornification, arose to the dignity of necessary moral duty. The churches to-day while they had the right of self-government, also rested under the responsibility of performing the duties of fellowship, and in case they failed fellowship could be withdrawn. Its sphere was outside of the interior liberties and autonomy of the individual church, and was confined to matters affecting the common welfare and honor. A church could not claim the advantages of fellowship until it was willing to comply with its conditions. When a church called a council, whether mutual or ex parte, it must not be packed. Again, while a church could only be expelled by the advice of a council, adopted by the churches, there are various ways in which it may fail to have practical fellowship. It may set itself up as a special interpreter of Christ, or drift into new regions or measures, or it may attach to itself a human patch of doctrine or practice, outside of true Congregationalism or general Christianity. In any of these ways it may drift by its own act into solitude and schism. And the fellowshiping churches may, one after another, drop a church, though not in form, by neglecting it. If self-willed and schismatical churches are allowed to set up a religion or code of morals of their own, the Church at large will become corrupt, self-willed, void of wisdom, and the graces and suavities of Christian culture and Congregationalism will dissolve into atoms and disappear. The liberty afforded by the Congregational polity was too great and too precious to be used recklessly or heedlessly, and its possession ought of itself to be a check on the churches enjoying it. The speaker dwelt at considerable length upon the elasticity and efficacy of this fellowship, showing how, rightly used, it was the best form of church government devised, and one which would infallibly live, when bishops, priests, conferences, and general assemblies had passed away forever.

The paper was referred to a committee. It was exceedingly well received.

Next in order were the ten-minute reports of different benevolent societies. Rev. J. P. Longworthy told of the planning of the Congregational House in Boston, which was to cost $450,000, and on which $200,000 had been paid. He asked for a contribution to aid the work. For the American Congregational Union Rev. Dr. Cushing reported. He appealed for assistance in aiding and establishing new churches. Rev. Dr. Butterfield, for the College and Educational Societies, reported that they had become consolidated, and thus their efficiency was greatly increased, while their expenses were reduced. From 1861 to 1870 the societies had received on the average $49,000; from 1871 to 1874 their receipts had swelled to $67,000. The increase and the savings amount together to $20,000 per annum. Hon. Mr. Russell reported for the Congregational Publication Society. He gave an account of its origin and the methods in which it was conducted. He asked for better books to publish, and reported that the receipts were $8,000 and the expenses $10,000.

The American Missionary Society reported through Rev. Mr. Street. Its field, he said, was in the territory occupied by the colored race in Africa and America. The work done had been by churches and schools, and by four thousand colored teachers among the freedmen. The receipts last year were $260,000. The work to be done was in the way of strengthening educational institutions and churches. He answered some objections which had been made to work among the Chinese and Indians, and thought that the work among the freedmen [illegible] not to be relinquished to the Methodists, [illegible] in the West.

Then followed the report of the American [illegible] Missionary Society, read by Rev. D. B. Coe, of New-York. At Oberlin, three years ago, he said, it had been recommended that $500,000 each year be devoted to home missions. The society had been formed and its forces increased. Wis[illegible], California, Dakota, Utah, Oregon, and other States and Territories had been supplied with missionaries. But the forward movement was soon [illegible], because the income had not risen to [illegible].

...even fallen below the usual results. The decline was succeeded by an advance, the receipts rising to $300,000. The general result was that the Gospel had been preached to more souls, by more preachers, in more States than ever before. But the increase was rather in the East than in the West. There ought to be an annual increase of $50,000 to sustain the 1,000 missionaries of the society.

Rev. Dr. Treat reported for the Foreign Missionary Society, in the absence of Rev. Dr. Clark, who was to have made the report. The entire receipts had been $202,000, of which $74,000 had come from Massachusetts alone. He thought a monthly collection ought to be taken, and reminded the council that this society combined in it the duties performed by a half dozen other similar societies.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to receive the delegates from other religious bodies. The motion was amended so that Mr. Quint, the Secretary, should constitute the committee, and was carried.

A vote of thanks to Rev. Dr. Storrs for his sermon of last evening was passed, and a manuscript copy was requested for publication.

The Committee on Nominations made the following report:

To fill the vacancy on the Business Committee caused by the absence of Rev. George Thacher, D. D., Rev. A. B. Robbins, D. D., of Iowa. To be a Special Committee on Finance, Deacon Ezra Farnsworth, of Massachusetts; Hon. C. G. Hammond, of Illinois; J. B. Eldredge, of Hartford; Hon. Charles E. Huse, of California; Charles Dimond, Esq., of Boston. To be the Committee on Religious Services, Hon. Edward Hawse, of Connecticut; Rev. N. J. Burton, D. D., of Connecticut; Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D. D., of New-York. The report upon Dr. Dwinell's paper, Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine; Rev. S. S. Ashley, of Louisiana; Rev. S. M. Freeland, of Michigan.

The report was accepted.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session was presented the report of the Committee on Consolidation of Benevolent Societies. The conclusions of the report are comprised in the following recommendations which it made:

REPORT OF CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE.

1. That for the work of Foreign Missions the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions be earnestly commended to the churches, and it is advised that the funds which formerly contributed by our churches to the operations in Papal lands, through the American and Foreign Christian Union, be added to the contributions ordinarily made to that board.
2. That for the work among the non-Caucasian races of our land, heretofore carried on with so much efficiency and success by the American Missionary Association, that organization be commended to the continued support of our churches.
3. That with a view to the preservation of the distinctive spheres of the respective societies before the minds of their supporters, and to give as much unity as possible to each in its operation, it is advised that the missions of the American Board among the North American Indians be transferred to the care of the American Missionary Association, and that the foreign missions of the latter organization be transferred to the American Board and other kindred societies.
4. That the council heartily approve of the consolidation already effected between the American Educational Society and the College Society, and commend the joint organization to the generous support of the churches.
5. That for the ordinary home missionary work the American Home Missionary Society is deserving of vigorous support, and that we advise that it so far enlarge its operations as to comprehend and supervise all that work of the churches which is properly related to the idea and plan of home evangelization in the special field which it occupies; that the now separate enterprises of church erection and missionary Sunday-school work be incorporated with the work of the American Home Missionary Society, and be provided for by the establishment of distinct bureaus, and that separate annual collections be taken for the special work of church building and missionary Sunday-schools.
6. That in view of the fact that the platform of Congregationalism is so broad and liberal as to offer virtually a union basis for the fellowship and co-operation of Evangelical Christians, the Congregational churches be advised to transfer to the denominational boards that represent kindred enterprises their present contributions to union societies.
7. That we advise that the Congregational Publishing Society be disembarrassed of all work incongruous with a strictly business enterprise, and that every possible effort be made to promote its prosperity in its special field by securing through its agency the publication and sale of denominational and Sunday-school literature of a high order.
8. That it is advised that the several magazines issued by our benevolent societies be consolidated into a monthly, under able editorial management, which shall set forth the needs, prospects, and results of the different departments of the work of the churches, the details of said consolidation, and the ratio of expense to be borne by the several societies in maintaining the publication to be settled by the proper authorities of those societies in conjunction with a committee hereafter named.
9. That a committee of seven be appointed by this council to advise with the several societies before named with reference to the recommendations now made, and to aid in consummating the same, reporting the results to the next National Council.

The discussion of the paper was made the special order for 10 A. M. on Friday.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES FROM OTHER BODIES.

Three o'clock having arrived, as it was the hour of receiving delegates from other bodies, Rev. A. H. Quinn introduced the delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. S. Allen, D. D., Rev. J. C. Cox, and Rev. O. H. Tiffany, each of whom spoke for a few minutes to the council. All alike spoke of the essential likeness between the Churches, and conveyed assurances of Christian sympathy and love. On the part of the council, the Moderator then welcomed them, saying that there were more points of agreement than of difference between the sects, and that they met as Christians rather than as Methodists and Congregationalists. Even Calvin and Wesley were both named John, and so were half alike. Rev. Mr. Tiffany then requested that a delegation be appointed to represent the Congregationalists at the approaching conference of the Methodists. After the Moderator had said the request would be acted upon, Rev. Dr. William V. V. Mabon was introduced as the representative of the Reformed Church of America. His address to the council was replied to by the Moderator. After this all united in singing the hymn "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in kindred love." This was succeeded by a paper on "Comity between Christian Churches," by Rev. D. B. Coe, of New-York.

COMITY BETWEEN CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

It had been said that Christians of different names had come into more cordial and friendly relations to each other than ever before existed, and there were some indications that the assertion was true. They were seen a year ago at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in this City, when the representatives of all Christendom mingled together in council, and pledged themselves to cordial and loving co-operation with each other in extending God's Kingdom among men. Very delightful are these scenes in our high places, and among the leaders of the Christian hosts. But if these demonstrations of union were anything more than a vain show, if these pledges of co-operation were made in good faith and correctly represented the churches in whose behalf they were uttered, ought not the fact to appear at the fore front of the conflict? But, then alas! these Christians still appeared as competitors and rivals, and gave aid to the enemy by their petty strifes with each other. Each of the denominations thus fraternizing with one another was sustaining scores of churches that were more of a hindrance than a help to the progress of evangelical truth. Some of them were planted in communities once growing and prosperous, and had had a useful and honorable career, but the drift of population or commercial disaster had robbed them of their membership and their sphere of labor, but they clung to life because they knew not how to dispose of their assets, and die. Others were begotten of the superserviceable zeal of sectarian propagandists, in flagrant violation of the rights of existing churches. As a result of these or similar causes, hundreds of churches were found in the decaying villages of the East and in the new communities of the West which supplied no real want of the people, and were heavy burdens to the denominations to which they belonged, which must struggle with poverty for generations to come. Bishop Coxe, of Western New-York, had lately said of a village in his diocese, that there were five churches and no settled minister in the place, because the united population would not be more than sufficient to fill one building. There were twenty or thirty towns in a similar condition in the county referred to. Rev. Dr. Holbrook, Secretary of the New-York Home Missionary Society, had said that he "could name scores of towns in this State where there where several churches and not one society able to sustain its minister." These statements would apply, with slight variations, to all the neighboring States. The waste of money and working force which was occasioned by that process was considerable. Churches planted where they were not wanted were, of course, dependent upon missionary funds for their support, while they increased and perpetuated the dependence of all the other churches over whose domain they had trespassed. All the missionary societies and boards were weighed down with such burdens and were unable to throw them off. These churches insisted upon their right to live. Such a waste of ministerial labor and charitable funds would be criminal under any circumstances. The scarcity of ministerial laborers, especially of those adapted and inclined to frontier service, was increasing. The demand for both in their own denomination was greater than ever before. On many altars reared by their New-England fathers, the fires would go out unless kept alive by missionary funds. That part of the missionary field demanded and received larger expenditures than at any former time. In Connecticut they had doubled, and in Massachusetts they had increased threefold during the last ten years, while the frontier had attained a breadth of nearly 2,000 miles, and embraced nearly one-half of the national domain. From the prairies, parks, and cañons of the Territories an appeal was coming to them in behalf of hundreds of thousands whom the gospel had never reached. There were laborers enough employed, and sufficient money expended to supply all that vast region with ministrations if the wicked waste of money in places now over-supplied could be prevented. A grievous wrong was also inflicted upon the ministry. In communities oversupplied it was impossible for a young minister to attain that scope and stimulus which were essential to his usefulness in a community over-supplied with ministers and churches. Men of excellent talent, thoroughly finished for their work, were suffering almost intellectual martyrdom; the fire of their enthusiasm was smothered; their energies were repressed, and they inevitably fell behind themselves and their more favored brethren. Many who for years had struggled bravely but vainly against those depressing influences in eastern parishes, had at length broken out of their inclosures, and sought for wider fields and ampler opportunities, and a larger growth in the great West. It had been the speaker's privilege, he said, to direct hundreds of such men to their new fields of labor. Oftentimes a worn and discouraged laborer had renewed his youth in gathering there the precious stones and laying a foundation for a spiritual temple. But he had hardly begun to build upon it when other builders made their appearance, and each one pulled out the stones that bore his denominational mark and worked them into a foundation of his own. The first structure came to stand, if it did not come to naught, and the faithful pioneer, after years of hard and exhausting toil, found his church and congregation and sphere of usefulness smaller than they were at first. Beyond the limits of New-England would be found more than 500 churches, each containing less than twenty-five resident members, and most of them were small at the present time, and would in all probability remain in that condition for generations to come if the present course were pursued. From the same cause young men were deterred from entering the ministry; although they might regard it as the noblest of callings, they were not attracted toward it, but repelled from it, by the spectacles previously referred to. The multiplication of rival churches involved a great waste of moral power. The spectacle which they presented to the world was not specially fitted to recommend the Gospel of Christ. The fact that they existed was taken as *prima facie* evidence that their own professions of Christian unity were in word only, and not in deed and in truth. Then the violations of denominational comity in which they had their origin; the sectarian narrowness and proselyting zeal which they fostered; the waste of money and of ministerial force which they occasioned, the perpetual jealousies and strifes which they engendered, were not likely to stop the mouths of gainsayers nor to force from them the exclamation, "See how these Christians love one another." There could be no joint religious action among such churches. If they did not contend with each other, they did not present a united front against the enemy. The speaker questioned if there could be any measures devised that would abate the evil. Christians must not be expected to lay aside their denominational preferences. The spectacle of the wolf and the lamb dwelling in unity was not yet to be seen in the various folds. It would be presumption to ask all evangelical Christians in a community to unite in a single church and call it the church of Jesus Christ as had been done in Japan. Christians in this country had not been "fed on such meat," for hitherto they had not been able to bear it. But this was unnecessary. It was only necessary that they observed the courtesies of a good neighborhood, in dealing with one another on the same principles of honor as obtained in business relations. Where churches had already been planted, the speaker advised that two or more be united, on the principle of the survival of the most fitting, and under such friendly counsel of neighboring ministers and churches, on such terms and with such pledges of reciprocity as would protect the rights and honor of all concerned. Many churches had only a name to live, and provision should be made for the disposal of their remains. The Presbyterian Church had reported the decrease during the past year of sixty-three churches, and the speaker believed most of them belonged to the class under consideration. The Congregational churches, as their principles required, had ever been foremost in measures of reform. In propagating the institution of religion, both at home and abroad, they had sought alliance with other denominations, and continued faithfully in it until all their allies withdrew from them. Missionary boards and societies could accomplish but little unless they were sustained by the general sentiments of the denominations for which they were acting. The "Council of 1865" pledged its co-operation with all Christians holding the common faith in carrying the Gospel to every part of this land, and to every creature. The "Council of 1871" made a similar pledge. It remains, said the speaker, to secure the adoption of these principles by our brethren of other names, and to carry them into practical effect. This was the problem which was respectfully submitted for solution to the "Council of 1874."

This paper was followed by the Secretary's report, which was adopted.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Churches.—The tabular summaries show a net increase, in three years, of 204 churches. The total number organized during the period was 413, and 209 once on the list have been dropped. An examination would show that far the greater part of those dropped was in the newer (though not newest) States, and was in consequence of changes of population.

The localities of our churches may be grouped thus: In the New-England States, 1,451; New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 340; Ohio and to the Mississippi, 853; on the western side of the Mississippi, not including the Pacific States, 552; the Pacific, 75; the "South," not including Missouri, 54.

The localities of the increase of churches may be noticed. New-England, already well covered by churches, shows the slight gain of 9. The four States of Iowa, (20,) Kansas, (49,) Nebraska, (35,) and Wisconsin (20) cover more than half of the increase. The Southern States (not including Missouri) gain 12, being but one more than Minnesota alone, one-third of Nebraska, or one-fourth of Kansas.

Church Members.—The net gain is 17,161, an annual average of 5,720. The annual average of increase for the last fifteen years is 6,554. The present report does not come late enough to include the results of the extensive revivals of last Winter. The additions by profession for the three years are 40,432.

The excess of additions over removals ought to show a gain of 26,169. The large discrepancy of 9,008 unaccounted for is due to churches dropped, revision of church lists, &c.

As to the localities of gain in membership: New-England, 1,245; New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 3,358; Ohio, and to and including the first tier of States beyond Missouri, 10,092; the South, 1,234; the Western Territories and the Pacific, 1,232.

Sabbath-schools.—The increase, 11,089, is but moderate.

Benevolent Contributions.—These are imperfectly reported. They do not include large endowments given by particular individuals. The report of 1874 shows an increase over 1871 of $259,260 24. The figures include no home expenses. Of the $1,213,816 reported last year, $856,833 19 came from the New-England States.

The Pastorate.—The number of churches supplied by Congregational ministers has increased by 160; the number not so supplied by 44. The number of installed Pastors has slightly diminished, while the number of churches supplied by acting (or uninstalled) Pastors has increased by 170, and those supplied by licentiates, or ministers of other denominations, have increased by 40. The increase in the number of ministers is 140, a number which would be decidedly greater but for a more careful observance of the rule to enroll only those in pastoral work, or members of some recognized body.

It will be noticed that a clear majority of all ordinations in this period were "without installation," that is, not as Pastors. This decided change from old customs is worthy of attention.

During this period one State has been dropped from the roll, viz.: Arkansas. It was included in 1871 only from a preceding year's report. Three States or Territories have been enrolled, viz.: Idaho, Nevada, and West Virginia.

The number of theological seminaries is unchanged, viz.: 7. In 1871 they had 32 professors; in 1874, 35. In 1871, 11 lecturers; in 1874, 16; in 1871, 272 students; in 1874, 327.

The benevolent societies recognized by the council are changed in one particular, viz.: the American Education Society and the College Society have united.

Next in order was a paper on foreign missions, by Rev. N. G. Clark. The reading of this closed the afternoon exercises. In the evening Rev. Dr. Zachary Eddy read a paper on "The Occasion for Hope of a General and Speedy Diffusion of the Holy Spirit." At its conclusion the assembly devoted itself to prayer, which closed the day's exercises.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, at Dorychell's Hall, Tenth avenue and Sixty-fifth street. After disposing of reports from committees and the admission of new members, the President, W. H. Bellamy, announced that a Dix and Robinson Club had been organized at Lyon Park, and would co-operate with the association. Its meeting was to be held on Monday or Wednesday of the coming week. It was also announced that the Supervisors of Election for the district would be sworn in at No. 2,313 Third avenue on Wednesday, at 8 P. M. This announcement gave rise to some criticism of the method of nominating these officers, it appearing that their names had been handed in to Mr. Davenport by the President of the association without any formal action of the body itself. Mr. Bellamy explained that having had but a few hours' notice, he was unable to call the association together for the purpose of ratification. It was then voted that if more than one Marshal for each district should be required, the nominations of the additional ones should be made by a committee consisting of Messrs. J. O. Hunt, James Linden, and William H. Bellamy. Mr. Mollyneux Bell, of Washington Heights, moved to organize a branch of the association to meet at the call of the President at Carmansville, alleging that it was impossible for many Republicans living in the northern part of the district who should be present at the meetings to travel seven or eight miles in the evening for that purpose. The motion elicited a warm discussion, there seeming to be a concerted plan among the majority present to keep the meetings of the association exclusively in the southern part of the district. It was finally voted, however, that future meetings be held at the corner of Eighty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, Mr. Bell's motion being so amended. A committee of five was appointed to call a ratification meeting after the local nominations should be made.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS IN ALBANY.

A LIQUOR-DEALERS' PROTECTIVE UNION FORMED—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—A CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—AN ADDRESS TO THE TRADE THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Oct. 1.—The convention reassembled at 10 this morning, and was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Kelly.

The minutes were adopted as printed in the papers.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then presented the following report:

For President—Charles R. Townsend, of New-York.
For Vice President—John J. Marrin, of Albany.
Vice Presidents—1, A. A. Brown, Brooklyn; 2, M. E. Doyle, Kings; 3, John T. Slane, Kings; 4, Mintz Herzber; 5, John Cassidy, New-York; 6, John Howard; 7, John R. Riley, Kings; 8, R. O'Grady, New-York; 9, R. Trainor; 10, H. Richmond; 11, David Kendrick; 12, J. Hickey; 13, ——; 14, William Steel; 15, William H. Steenberg; 16, George Connery; 17, Weill McGoldrick; 18, Mark Lanigan; 19, Peter Vidvard; 20, Stephen J. O'Keefe; 21, Miles Kehoe; 22, Sig Levy; 23, J. Z. Perges; 24, V. Gould; 25, William Kearney; 26, M. J. Landsbery; 27, C. D. Sill; 28, Fred. Goetzman; 29, Joseph Dumille, Jr.; 30, John Gerken; 31, Augustus Brooks; 32, Charles Wilman.
For Secretaries—John D. Ryan, of Syracuse, and R. T. Canning, of Brooklyn.
Sergeants at Arms—P. H. Brady, of New-York; Patrick Joyce, of New-York; Fred. Andes, Albany.

The report was adopted.

A committee then conducted Mr. Townsend to the chair, and was greeted by applause.

Mr. Kelly introduced the President elect.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Kelly.

Mr. Townsend returned his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred upon him in calling him to preside. He was glad that the liquor-dealers of the State had at last assembled in council for the purpose of organizing and righting their wrongs. About one year since a small organization started in New-York, which formed the nucleus of this gathering, whose object is the protection of their mutual interests. This convention, he said, was composed of representative men controlling some 50,000 votes, and it will compel both political parties to concede to them their rights. They form a representative body charged with the duty of carrying out an effective plan of operations. This organization will extend itself to other States. It does not wish to abolish all restrictions upon trade. On the contrary, it desires wholesome restriction for the good of trade. All that is asked is equal rights to all men. We must build a plan of operations that will prove satisfactory to all of us, and tend to the prosperity of our trade.

Three cheers were proposed for the President and given with a will.

Mr. Canning, one of the Secretaries, also returned thanks to the convention.

Mr. Herzberg, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported that the committee had not fully completed their business yet.

A draft of the constitution of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Union of the State of New-York was then presented.

On motion, the report was received, and then read by sections for amendments.

The first section, in relation to the name of the association, was adopted.

The second section providing that any persons of good standing and character engaged in the liquor business may become members, with power to participate in its business, gave rise to a considerable discussion.

Mr. St. Clair moved to amend so as to read that only those who combine the liquor business with the cigar trade should be eligible to associate membership, without the privilege of a vote or holding office. This amendment was adopted, and the section as amended declared adopted.

The next section, stating that the association had been formed to protect their interest, and lay before the Legislature facts and figures to secure moderate laws, was adopted.

Sections 3 and 4, providing that the affairs of the association shall be conducted by a State Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each Senatorial district, who shall in turn elect fourteen delegates at large, making forty-six members in all, was then taken up.

Mr. Flecke moved that the section be amended so that the Chairman shall select the delegates at large. Carried.

Section 5, relating to the appointment of various committees was adopted.

The section relating to the representation in the State Convention was adopted.

Sections in regard to amending the constitution, gave rise to a most tedious discussion, and were finally amended.

Mr. Ryan moved that the constitution, as a whole, be adopted. Carried.

On motion the convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 3:15, and, on being called to order, an address to the trade throughout the State, prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, was read by Mr. St. Clair.

It opens by saying that for years past a crusade has been carried on against every branch of the liquor trade; dealers were subjected to arrest and trial by a proceeding as summary as a drum-head court-martial, without a jury, or any rights afforded to even common criminals; the courts afforded them no right of appeal, exception, or anything else. In no other country were such laws in existence as this, and we have no other means than this to obtain redress. The liquor business was a branch of commerce, and deserved protection at the hands of the Government, but by the efforts of a few fanatics our trade is restricted. The amount of capital engaged in this business is immense, and when this is taken into consideration, the importance of protecting, instead of ruining it, will be apparent. It was said that the traffic engenders crime, but there were many other pursuits that equally engendered crime. The address proceeded to deny that the sale of spirits was a cause of crime, unless abused, and claimed that the present Excise law was passed ostensibly to satisfy a fanatical outcry, but in reality to be used by the party in power for purposes of their own. The effect of special legislation in regard to the traffic was disastrous to the interests of the dealers throughout the State, and general legislation that would give to all their rights must take its place. The evils of the Sunday law fell particularly upon the poorer classes, depriving them of needed enjoyment and the means of obtaining it. The general effect of Sunday laws was injurious to society at large, and they gave to Excise Boards power to use their authority for private purposes and gain. The address pledges the members of the union not to vote for or support any candidates for the Legislature who shall not advocate the repeal of the Excise law, and the adoption of measures for the protection of the liquor trade; all special acts must be repealed, and general laws, protecting them in their rights, substituted. The Sunday law must be modified, so that while the sale of liquor shall be regulated on that day, society at large shall not be restricted of its rights and privileges. It is also urged that all liquor-dealers throughout the State unite in the common cause of securing protection to the trade. As neither of the great political parties can afford to wage war against a traffic that commands in this State a capital of $61,000,000, all of the legislative candidates to be supported must pledge themselves to repeal the unjust laws affecting the liquor interests, and all who fail to do so must be opposed. The address concludes by counseling no affiliation by the liquor-dealers with either political party in this effort for their rights.

The address was unanimously adopted, and 100,000 copies ordered printed for distribution throughout the State.

James Riley, of New-York, was called on for a speech, and addressed the convention briefly, urging unity of effort in obtaining their rights, and securing protection for the trade in which their money was invested. He was glad to notice that during their session thus far no word of politics had been introduced. In order to insure the success of the movement, every member, on his return home, must tell his friends what has been done, and what is to do. Legislation must be secured. If the trade was unlawful, it must be crushed out; but if it is considered lawful for the Government to obtain an immense revenue therefrom, it must be protected and legalized. He concluded by urging that pledges must be secured from the candidates nominated, that the rights of the liquor-dealers shall receive the attention which was their due.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The President named the following members of the State Central Committee in pursuance to the resolution of this morning:

New-York—Charles Flecke, Aaron Herzberg, James Moore, James Riley, and John Keenan.
Brooklyn—P. J. Kelly, D. M. Madden, H. Newman.
Albany—M. J. Severance.
Rensselaer—Otto Aubelt.
Onondaga—John B. Ryan.
Oneida—Joseph Porrison.
Erie—John C. Egan.
Monroe—James Fee.

Mr. Cassidy offered a resolution to the effect that the convention approve of the passage of a comprehensive Excise law, but the matter was laid on the table.

Mr. J. J. Marrin, Albany, moved that the State Central Committee be empowered to organize and encourage the organization of local unions. Carried.

Resolutions of thanks to the respective officers were adopted, after which the convention adjourned *sine die.*

A SECOND TEMPERANCE TICKET NOMINATED—THE PROHIBITIONISTS' REPLY TO THE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The State Temperance Committee, and committees representing the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, the late Temperance Conference, and the late Temperance Convention held at Utica, the Executive Committee of the Prohibitionists, and other representative Temperance men met in joint session to-day, with a view to devise measures to consolidate and combine the Temperance voters of the State on an independent State ticket for the Fall campaign. The Prohibition Committee returned the following written answer to the proposition:

OFFICE OF THE PROHIBITION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 116 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1874.

To Rev. M. E. Dunham, A. R. Frost, and Others, Committee of the Utica Temperance Republican Convention:

GENTLEMEN: The State Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th inst., inviting said committee to a conference in the city of Albany, Oct. 1, to unite on some plan by which the entire Temperance vote of the State may be cast solid for temperance and prohibition. In reply, it seems proper to call your attention to the fact that the power which you assume to belong to us was vested in the Prohibition Party State Convention, which was held at Auburn, June 23, and if delegates at all, which is seriously doubted, must now inhere in the State General Committee. Certain it is that all the official or representative character which the State Executive Committee may possess was given, as its title indicated, to execute the will of the convention as embodied in the declaration of principles it approved and the standard-bearers it selected. While, however, constrained to recognize manifest limitations of official action as members of the prohibition party, we cannot forbear to express to you our gratification at the rapid advance our cause has made during the past year. The unification of sentiment which, discarding half way measures, demands general prohibition, and the growing conviction of the existence of such deep seated hostility on the part of both the old political parties toward consistent temperance legislation as to demand a permanent separate party—which shall be a recognized and efficient representation of this conviction, and we most earnestly hope the action of your committee in conference with the other friends of temperance will be such as to gather for the present campaign all our forces around the prohibition standard, when we assure you that every supporting elector has an equal right and privilege to determine the future policy, platform, and standard bearing of the party in the full measure of the influence by which he can impress his colaborers. Already more than four counties have organized on this basis, and a good portion entered the field with local nominations from both the grand divisions of the Sons of Temperance. Twenty-four county lodges of Good Templars, with several of the minor religious associations, have approved the action of the Auburn convention, and every day increases the manifestations of popular approval and support received. The veteran editor of the *National Temperance Advocate* very properly says: "Of course it is not expected that any of the candidates will be elected, but votes cast for them will be registered protests against the unholy alliance and the wicked complicity of other parties with the liquor traffic;" and, as this is the most we can hope to accomplish at present, besides securing a thorough and efficient organization, we see no valid reason why those who desire to make such protest should not vote accordingly. At this late hour in the campaign any other course would seem to us impracticable. Should you, however, entertain a different opinion we shall be pleased to receive an expression of your views with assurances of giving them our most candid consideration, and should you coincide with us in the views above expressed, we shall be happy to prosecute the campaign in constant council with such representatives as you may designate from your number.

With great respect for yourselves personally, and a most sincere desire to see all the friends of temperance united in the present crisis, we remain your most obedient servants,
C. C. LEIGH, Chairman.
JAMES BRICE, Secretary.

The Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party, after expressing their views freely, and declaring that they had no authority to bind their party to the results of a conference, or to retire any of the candidates of the Auburn Convention, withdrew, and the members of the other committees went into executive session. A long discussion followed in reference to the expediency of nominating a new ticket, or ratifying that of the Prohibition Party. It was conceded that the candidates on the Auburn ticket are sound prohibitionists, but the reports from the various sections of the States indicated that a cordial union of the temperance men could not be secured on that ticket, and that the temperance voters generally could not be rallied to its support for the reason that it does not fairly represent the different temperance and Christian organizations of the State.

The following new, independent State ticket was therefore nominated: Governor, William J. Groo, of Orange; Lieutenant Governor, Richard E. Sutton, of Oneida; Canal Commissioner, John Lyth, of Erie; State Prison Inspector, Adam C. Flanagan, of New-York, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, John W. Stebbins, of Monroe.

The following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee to issue an address and to conduct the campaign, which is to be prosecuted on the platform of total prohibition of the liquor traffic and the preservation of the Christian Sabbath: John N. Stearns, of Kings; William H. Van Cott, of Westchester; Ely T. Marsh, of Herkimer; Charles A. Browne, of Otsego; Rev. Samuel McKean, of Washington; H. S. McCollum, of Saratoga, and George Stephenson, of Orange.

BROOKLYN KUKLUX.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT ON A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN AND HIS FAMILY—EXPLOITS OF A GANG OF BROOKLYN "TERRIER" POLITICIANS.

At about midnight on Wednesday last Mr. Charles Wilson, a resident of this City and a well-known member of the Produce Exchange, temporarily residing at his hotel on the Coney Island road, was aroused by a knock at his front door, and a demand for entrance. On looking out of the window, he was hailed by a party of five men, all more or less intoxicated, who ordered him, with many oaths, to descend instantly and supply them with liquor. On his declining upon the plea that his house was closed for the night, the men—Crow Murray, of Brooklyn; James Scott, of Fort Hamilton; "Mike" Kennedy, of Flatbush; "Bill" Lanigan, a bar-tender at John McNulty's Hotel, and a detective from the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters, proceeded to batter in the door, beat Mr. Wilson and his wife, and gut the house generally, in a fashion that would excite the admiration of a gang of Alabama Kuklux. Mr. Wilson, who tried to remonstrate with the ruffians, was knocked down, beaten, kicked, pounded, and maltreated in every imaginable way. His wife was knocked down and pounded with a chair, in the hands of one of the scoundrels, until her face and arms were covered with blood. Mr. James W. Emmons, a brother-in-law, who descended at this juncture and endeavored to rescue the lady, was set upon by the entire crowd and beaten until his life was seriously endangered. A large iron-bound oaken bucket was literally smashed over the man's head, causing the blood to spurt into the clothes and faces of his assailants. When finally floored, he was jumped upon, kicked, and maltreated in the most shocking manner. The little children of Mr. Wilson, three in number, who were roused by the shouts and screams proceeding from the bar-room, rushed to the door, and were also kicked and otherwise abused by the "roughs." Becoming tired of this sort of amusement the scoundrels entered the parlors, tore down the pictures, smashed mirrors valued at $700, and destroyed and marred the furniture in every possible way. Finally, becoming alarmed at the approach of a party of teamsters, whose stables are situated upon the property of a neighboring contractor, the gang departed, after enjoining their mauled and beaten victims not to prosecute them if they valued their lives. The assailants are mostly Democratic ward politicians of the terrier type, "Crow" Murray in particular being a shining light among the small fry Democracy of Brooklyn. The gentlemanly "detective" signalized his exit by carrying off a fine silk umbrella belonging to Mr. Wilson. Warrants are to be issued to-day for the arrest of all the parties implicated.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Willard P. Phillips has written a letter, which will be printed in the Salem *Gazette* to-morrow, deprecating the use of his name as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Sixth District, and asking for an anti-Butler union. Of the present representative, he says: "He differs from us on the financial questions. He has sometimes voted not only contrary to our wishes, but, as we believe, against the true interests of the country. His course in several matters has been unsatisfactory. We think that he ought no longer to hold his present office." Concerning himself, he says: "Though I shirk no responsibility which may be put upon me, I wish we could have gone through this canvass, at least until the meeting of the convention, without reference to men. In the choice of delegates the contests should be only of principle against policy, of right against wrong. In such contests individuals are nothing—cause everything. I therefore regret that at this stage of the canvass my name has been brought forward, even by kind friends."

MISS SHERMAN'S MARRIAGE.

LIST OF THE PRESENTS CONTINUED.

Continued from First Page.

water colors, "Hare Bells and Ferns," elegantly framed.
Miss Hecker, of Orange, N. Y., jewel casket of bronze gilt, with onyx settings.
Col. George B. Corkhill, cases containing silver butter knives, pickle fork, salt and mustard spoons.
Miss Minnie Moulton, Cincinnati, three gold-lined silver ladles, in case.
Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, New-York, frosted silver fruit set, chased, with monogram.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Scott, ice-cream set, in case.
Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, New-York, pair silver sets, in case.
Mr. Hayden Edwards, of Ohio, jewel-casket of gold and ivory, ornamented in burned enamel.
Miss Marcy, Orange, N. J., set of golden coffee-spoons, ornamented with ivy-leaves.
Mr. Edwin Wells, United States Navy, beautifully chased silver butter-dishes, in case.
Mrs. Walter R. T. Jones, New-York, pair of cut glass vases, with ebony standards.
Paymaster Cochrane, silver pie-knife, sugar-lifter, and berry-spoon, in case.
Chief Engineer John King, United States Navy, handsomely bound copy of Dickens.
Lieut. B. R. Russell, ice-cream set.
Gen. Irwin McDowell, soup-ladle, with massive handle, elaborately carved.
Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, solid fruit-dish and spoon, in case.
Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, set of salts and butters, gold lined, with monogram.
Mr. H. A. Smythe, New-York, gilt bronze library set, ornamented with oxidized silver fixtures.
Gen. Philip Sheridan, ice-cream set, gold lined.
Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, frosted silver peppers, in Russia leather case.
Mr. Charles Scott, frosted silver ladle, with monogram.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Elliot, pair napkin-rings, in case.
Sisters of the Visitation, Georgetown, beautifully embroidered scapular and Agnus Dei.
Rev. J. Green, Mill Hill, London, engraving of the "Espousals of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph."
Dr. E. A. Duncan, coral cross and flowers.
Hon. A. E. Borie, of Philadelphia, large silver bowl, embossed.
Mr. and Mrs. John Slevin, Cincinnati, set after-dinner coffee spoons and cream ladle.
Senator John Sherman, $500.
Mrs. Janner, fancy jewel box.
Rev. B. A. Maguire, S. J., handsomely-bound copy of Thomas à Kempis.
Col. Fred D. Grant, gold-lined silver salts.
Dr. Basil Morris, ring of turquoise and pearls.
Miss Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio, solid silver flower-vase, satin finished, trimmed in gold, embossed.
Gen. and Mrs. Bingham, handsome cream ladle and sugar sifter, solid handles, gold bowls, wrought with military devices.
Mr. and Mrs. Colkett, of Philadelphia, walnut case, containing six dozen pieces for the table, sterling silver, and finely finished.
Prof. and Mrs. Bartlett, of Yonkers, N. Y., late of West Point, set of four silver ladles, from the soup to the cream, satin finished, heavily engraved with monogram.
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Evarts, of New-York, solid silver salver, engraved with monogram and antique carving.
Col. Kilburn Knox, of Gov. Dix's staff, late Thirteenth Regulars, Venetian chevaux glass.
Mr. George T. Bates, Marine Corps, a full set of silver butter-plates, heavy and gold lined.
Mrs. H. L. Patterson, St. Louis, case containing full set of spoons, butter knives, salts, and mustards.
Miss Marie Patterson, sugar scoop of silver, gilded, and of fine workmanship.
Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, set of jewelry, brooch, and ear-rings, Genoese.
Mr. John Sherman, Jr., nest of Japanese tables, inlaid.
General and Mrs. Morgan L. Smith, case containing four dozen silvers for tables.
Miss Simpson, of Washington, pair of fancy vases.
Mr. Gustavus Goward, of Chicago, pearl jewelry, brooch, and ear-rings.
Rev. Father Hagerty, Cork, Ireland, china salver and tea set.
Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Dougherty, Columbus, Ohio, set of after-dinner coffee spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. Clark E. Carr, Galesburg, Ill., silver sugar spoons.
Judge P. B. Ewing, pair of antique bronze vases.
Miss Di Costigan, richly-embroidered skirt.
Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, exquisite painting, in miniature, of "Assumption of the Blessed Virgin" in shrine, richly gilt.
A. T. Stewart, New-York, point-lace handkerchief, in white satin case.
Mr. Galvin, of Boston, oxidized silver and gilt candlesticks.
Mrs. James P. Ryan, silver jewel-box.
Lieut. Henry C. Hunter, United States Navy, picture on porcelain, in gold frame.
Mr. Richard Vansten, ice-pitcher and cup.
Mr. Henry Ripple, New-York, gold-lined punch ladle.
James F. Tracey, New-York, pair of opera-glasses.
Mr. and Mrs. Denman, Russia leather work-box.
Miss Annie Miller, Columbus, Ohio, silver and gilt candlesticks, oxidized.
Mrs. Jaffrey, New-York, picture-case, gilt, bronze ornamented, onyx settings.
Senator and Mrs. Casserly, California, ice-cream set.
Mrs. C. Fitch, mother of the groom, full set of elegant bronzes.
Albert F. Fitch, works of Charles Sumner, handsomely bound.
Mrs. Fannie Moore, Washington, D. C., steel engraving, "Il Penseroso."
Secretary W. W. Belknap, ebony and gilt library set.
Mrs. Judge Granger, Ohio, full set of cut-glass ware.
J. L. C. Clark, ivory card-case, in Japanese casket.
Miss Sallie Mumaugh, Lancaster, Ohio, silver fruit-stand.
Mrs. N. P. Chipman, silk and lace toilet set.
Gov. and Mrs. Shepherd, gilt writing-desk.
Gen. and Mrs. Simonds, bouquet-holder and perfume-stand.
Juan Boyle, bronze card-receiver.
Judge and Mrs. Embry, set of books, in gilt and rosewood case.
Mrs. Frank Gassaway, embroidered skirt.
Mr. George Fisher, Jr., Georgetown, copy of Tennyson's *Vivian*, illustrated by Doré.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Durant, solid silver pitcher, in case.
Mrs. Richard M. Hall, china card-receiver, with silver pendant vase.
Mrs. Gen. Vincent, silver (gold-lined) olive fork.
Col. Lewis Wolfley, silver card-case, gold inlaid.
Hon. Henry T. Blow, St. Louis, Mo., set gold butters.
Gen. and Mrs. M. R. Simpson, United States Army, set of shell finger-bowl plates, in Chinese box.
Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, bridal fan, exquisitely carved.
Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Saulsbury, massive gold-lined soup-ladle, necklace, and bracelet.
Mr. Charles Hoyt, New-York, celery-stand, richly embossed and gold-lined.
Mr. and Mrs. Moriarty, New-York, chased pie-knife and sugar-sifter, in Chinese case.
Gen. and Mrs. Condit Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., large solid silver soup-tureen, in case.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—On the road to the wedding of Gen. Sherman's daughter, the horses attached to the President's carriage became frightened and ran away near Seventh street and New-York avenue. The carriage contained the President, Mrs. Grant, Marshal Sharpe, and Mrs. Sharpe. They all escaped injury, although the carriage was smashed. The President immediately hailed another carriage on the street, and proceeded to the church, arriving there about five minutes after the service had commenced.

LOCAL POLITICS.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Sixth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, Mr. Robert Moore presiding. A number of persons were proposed for membership at the last meeting, and on being referred to a revision committee a report was presented last evening favorable to a few, and advising that the others be refused admission to the association. The report was accepted. The committee appointed to consider the charges against John H. Dusenbury reported that evidence was adduced to sustain them, and recommended that his name be dropped from the roll. The charges consisted of allegations that Mr. Dusenbury belonged to different political organizations, and that he was guilty of conduct unbecoming a Republican. Mr. Dusenbury was accorded permission to speak, and warmly denied the charges against him. The meeting adjourned after receiving propositions for new members.

THE "PEOPLE'S PARTY"—A NEW LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

A new local party, to be known as the "People's Party," was started last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by some of the property-holders and tax-payers of this City who are not willing to swallow everything that Tammany Hall may feel disposed to thrust before them. The gentlemen met in the new dining-room of the hotel and effected a temporary organization, with the following officers: Jacob Cohen, President; Thomas J. Gibbons, R. D. Davis, and Samuel Sloan, Vice Presidents, and Edward A. Blake, Secretary. The following is an annunciation of their views, as adopted last night:

Whereas, The time has arrived when we, the voters of the City and County and the State of New-York, irrespective of party, feel that honesty, capacity, and fidelity to the "people's" interest is more important than party affiliations, or political ties, and for the purpose of promoting such men only to places of political trust, we have effected an organization, and invite the hearty co-operation of all good citizens, for the purpose of reforming political abuses; and

Resolved, For that purpose that we adopt the name of the "People's Party," with the following distinctive pledges:

First—That our laws be amended so as to better harmonize the interests of capital and labor.

Second—That we are in favor of the immediate resumption of all up town practicable local improvements, and especially of rapid transit.

Third—We hereby invite all citizens who agree to the foregoing resolutions to join with us and endeavor if possible in the coming campaign to elect honest and efficient men only for office.

A more explicit platform will be published hereafter. Meanwhile the Committee on Permanent Organization have been instructed to obtain head-quarters, which will probably be located in Union square.

ENTHUSIASTIC DIX AND ROBINSON RATIFICATION MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A grand Republican ratification meeting was held last night at Lincoln Hall, One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Third avenue, under the auspices of the Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District. The interior of the hall was decorated with flags, and appropriate mottoes were suspended over the speakers' platform. From the windows outside hundreds of colored lanterns were displayed, and minute guns were discharged during the progress of the proceedings. The hall was crowded to inconvenience, the aisles and corridors, and even stairways, being occupied by the residents of the locality. The meeting was an influential and enthusiastic one, and its success reflects much credit on the gentlemen having charge of the arrangements. The proceedings were enlivened by the performances of the Union Glee Club, composed of Messrs. J. and C. Anderson, E. J. Post, and J. C. Deyo, whose admirable rendition of a number of campaign songs was warmly applauded, and the speeches were eloquent and effective. The chair was occupied by James M. Thomson, the energetic President of the club, and all the prominent Republicans of the district occupied seats on the platform. In calling the meeting to order the chairman explained the objects of the club, which, he said, had been organized for the performance of hard work, and not for the personal advancement of any one man. They had organized for the good of their party, and in the cause of honest government, and were confident of being able to achieve glorious results during the campaign which they had just opened. He then introduced the Glee Club which sang "All honor to the Soldier Give" with much spirit.

Mr. Johnson read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Republican State Committee, recently assembled, meets with our hearty approval, and we hereby ratify the proceedings of that body, cordially indorsing the principles as set forth in the platform presented, and pledging our zealous support for the triumphant success of the candidates renominated.

Resolved, That in the selection of Gen. John A. Dix as the standard-bearer of the Republican Party of the Empire State in New-York, in the November contest, is accorded an endorsement of his administration so well deserved. His character unimpeachable, his career as statesman and soldier universally indorsed and applauded, assure us of a victory unparalleled in the political history of our State.

Resolved, That, as in the days of the camp, we will again rally around our old companion in arms, the maimed veteran, Gen. John P. Robinson, in a cause as just and right for the welfare of our State as that contested for on Southern soil for the welfare of a nation.

Resolved, That the administrative ability displayed by Commissioner Barkley and Inspector Kirkpatrick in their respective positions, is worthy of the highest commendation. Honest in their determinations, they have effected a desirable reform.

Resolved, That the ripe scholarship, legal attainments, and unflinching integrity of Alexander S. Johnson, heretofore maintained by him as a jurist, fully entitle him to the support of the advocates of an untainted judiciary.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. E. Delafield Smith, who congratulated the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District on the spirited manner in which they had opened the campaign. He saw before him hundreds of working men who were eager to carry on the combat now for Dix as they had done before for Grant. The cry of the Democratic Party was that the working men wished to be led by them, and that no other party could do it. That might have been true in the days of Jackson or Jefferson—but those days had passed, and all that was best and purest and boldest in the ranks of the Democracy were now presented in the inflexible integrity and unswerving patriotism of Gen. Dix. [Applause.]

William Haw, Jr., President of the District Republican Association next spoke. He said he was proud to see the Twenty-first Assembly District so harmonious and enthusiastic as that meeting showed it to be. It was their bounden duty to do all in their power to act in unity, as they now did, carry the district triumphantly, and elect their State and County tickets. As the campaign had now fairly commenced, he would suggest that the Campaign Club appoint a committee of five to confer with a similar committee of the District Republican Association and make arrangements for holding a monster mass-meeting, which would create enthusiasm sufficient to drive the Democratic Party into the sea. The party was almost dead as it was, and all they needed was to dig a hole deep enough to bury them beyond all hopes of resurrection, and strike terror into the hearts of the Democrats in the district. [Applause.]

It was unanimously resolved that the Committee of Conference recommended by Mr. Haw be appointed by the Chair, and after spirited addresses by Rufus B. Cowing, Col. De. Forrest, Hon. Horatio P. Allen, and others, the meeting gave three cheers for Dix and Robinson, and adjourned.

CONFERENCE OF REFORM ORGANIZATIONS.

At the invitation of a number of members of the Council of Political Reform, a private conference of representatives of various reform organizations took place at Cooper Institute last night. About forty persons were present, among whom were Col. Benjamin Tatham, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Frederick Schack, Alderman Falconer, and others. The political situation and the prospects of the coming campaign were discussed, and various plans proposed to form such a combination as would elect the candidates placed before the people by the Council of Political Reform. Speeches were made by Gen. Jackson, J. K. Sanxay, Col. Tatham, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Fitch, and others. It was finally decided by the adoption of a resolution that the Council of Political Reform should be requested to call a nominating convention to place suitable candidates in the field, either by indorsing the best men of the regular political parties or by running independent candidates.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The work of the campaign is being carefully prepared and mapped at the Republican State Central Committee's head-quarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the Secretaries, Mr. Glidden and Mr. D. Lawrence, are always ready to receive or give information on any point of interest. The Executive Committee is in session every afternoon, and business progresses. Yesterday Gov. Dix, Lieut. Gov. Robinson, and other prominent Republicans called.

GARDNER—Triumph Fire Extinguisher, latest and best. Costs no more than inferior machines. Circulars at No. 96 Liberty st., New-York; No. 424 Walnut st., Philadelphia.—*Advertisement.*

Clothes-wringers of all kinds repaired promptly. Metropolitan Washing-machine Company, No. 32 Cortlandt st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

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Guanaco Umbrellas in Every Variety.—Newest styles, desirable, cheapest, best, most durable umbrella. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 405 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Iron-clads—A Strong, Serviceable Shoe for boys and youth. CANTRELL, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

For a Fashionable Hat of superior quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

BLACKWELL—MARTIN.—On Wednesday, 30th inst., by Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D. D., at St. John's Church, Wilmington, Del., JOSIAH BLACKWELL, Jr., of Astoria, Long Island, and SARA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late George H. Martin, of Philadelphia.

DITMAS—VAN BRUNT.—On Oct. 1, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Sutton, assisted by Rev. Dr. Deboise, ANDREW DITMAS, of Flatlands, to MARGARET D. VAN BRUNT, daughter of J. H. Van Brunt, of Bay Ridge, Long Island.

McINTYRE—LAIRD.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Long Branch, N. J., by Rev. E. B. Thompkins, Mr. WILLIAM E. McINTYRE to Miss ANNIE M. LAIRD, both of Long Branch.

RAYMOND—LANSING.—On Sept. 30, 1874, at Christ Church, Bordentown, N. J., CLARENCE M. RAYMOND, of Bordentown, to KATE LANSING, daughter of Abram C. Lansing, formerly of Lansingburg, N. Y. No cards.

WILLIAMS—RATHBONE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, at Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Samuel D. Denison, D. D., assisted by Rev. Charles A. Stoddard, D. D., JOSEPH C. WILLIAMS to MARY LOUISE, daughter of Robert C. Rathbone, all of this City.

DIED.

ABECASIS.—On Wednesday evening, 29th of September, at her late residence in London, England, Mrs. SOLOMON ABECASIS, aged 64.

BENNETT.—At New-Rochelle, Thursday, Oct. 1, PATIENCE, widow of Peter Bennett, deceased, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, John Wilmarth, on Saturday, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. Train via New-Haven Railroad will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d st., at 10:10 A. M. Returning, leave New-Rochelle at 12:25 P. M.

BREWER.—At Newport, R. I., Sept. 30, GARDNER BREWER, in his 69th year.

Funeral at King's Chapel, Boston, Saturday, at 11 o'clock.

HASTINGS.—At Washington Heights, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874, KATE REED, daughter of John Hastings, aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, corner 155th st. and 10th av., on Saturday morning, Oct. 3, at 11 o'clock.

HITCHCOCK.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, at the residence of her brother, Commodore R. B. Hitchcock, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., ANNIE LOUISA HITCHCOCK, in the 81st year of her age.

HAVILAND.—At Setauket, Long Island, Sept. 29, MARGARET HAVILAND, widow of John Haviland, in the 78th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret L. Groesbeeck, Setauket, on Thursday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment on Friday morning, Oct. 2, arriving on the Brooklyn side of Catharine Ferry about 9 o'clock, where carriages will be in waiting. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HILLHOUSE.—At New-Haven, Sept. 29, MARY, daughter of the late James A. and Cornelia L. Hillhouse.

Funeral from her late residence on Friday, Oct. 2, at 4 P. M.

KELLOGG.—On Wednesday, Sept. 30, MONTGOMERY ALEXANDER, infant son of Montgomery A. and Susie S. Kellogg, aged 5 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, Oct. 2, at 4 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 5th av., between 129th and 130th sts.

KEILEY.—At Keyport, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 29, E. J., wife of Philip Keiley, late of New-York.

The remains will arrive by steam-boat Matteawan, foot of Barclay st., Saturday morning, at 9:15, where carriages will be in waiting. Interment at Green-Wood.

LEWIS.—At Eaton Town, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, CATHARINE LEWIS, relict of Dr. John P. Lewis, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the St. James Memorial Church, Eaton Town, on Saturday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 30, at his residence, No. 190 Livingston st., PETER N. MOORE, aged 52 years.

The remains will be taken to Duxbury, Mass., for interment.

MADDEN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 29, after a lingering illness, LOUISA S., wife of the late Amos Madden, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 380 State st., on Friday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock.

POOLE.—At Mineola, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 29, MARTHA POOLE, widow of the late James Poole, of North Hempstead, in the 89th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, Oct. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M., and at Christ Church, Manhasset, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the Great Neck Depot on arrival of 12 o'clock train from Hunter's Point.

PHRANER.—In Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, SARAH O., wife of Rev. William H. Phraner, and daughter of G. B. Hubbell, Esq., of Sing Sing, N. Y., aged 35 years, 6 months, and 19 days.

Funeral on Monday, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M., at the Second Reformed Church, Schenectady.

PINNEO.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 30, ELIZA LYMAN, wife of James B. Pinneo.

Funeral services on Saturday at 11 A. M., at No. 552 High st.

STEELE.—At Stonington, Conn., Sept. 24, infant daughter of Thomas Sedgwick and Annie E. Steele, of Hartford, Conn. Sept. 29, ANNIE E., wife of Thomas Sedgwick Steele and daughter of Joseph E. Smith, Esq., of Stonington, Conn.

Funeral at Stonington on Friday at 2:30 P. M.

TALLMAN.—At Nyack, on Wednesday, 30th September, 1874, CHARITY S. TALLMAN, widow of the late John Tallman, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at Nyack, on Saturday, 3d October, at 1:30 P. M. Train by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey leaves Pavonia Ferry, foot Chambers st., at 9 A. M., returning 3:45 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at station.

TEED.—On Thursday, Oct. 1, at Somers Centre, WILLIAM E. TEED, aged 63.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Somers Centre depot on the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.—A special Sunday train on the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad will leave 34th st., East River, at 11:45 A. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 M. for Garden City and Hempstead, stopping at Flushing Central Junction only. Returning, will leave Hempstead at 3 P. M. and Garden City at 3:05 P. M.

This will give persons who wish to visit A. T. Stewart's Garden City a chance to do so and spend two and a half hours there.

The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NOTICE.

BENJAMIN P. BAKER and CHARLES E. BAKER, composing the firm of B. P. BAKER & CO., are this day associated with me in the management of my docks and warehouses at Tompkinsville, known as THE AMERICAN DOCKS.

All warehouse receipts will bear their firm signature as managers and my own as proprietor. The office of the docks will be at No. 110 Pearl st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. J. A. BOSTWICK.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others, of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet, free. Depot and reception-rooms, 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 5:30 and 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 9 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

DR. S. CLAY TODD,
No. 115 East 12th st., New-York, cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Fits, &c. Compounds the medicines. Sends to any address. Advice free.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO GET choice Birds for Ladies' Bonnets is at J. G. BELL'S, No. 335 Broadway.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORK.
BY THE LATE
REV. S. SEABURY, D. D.

DISCOURSES ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE NATURE AND WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, AND OTHER PAPERS. By the late Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY, D. D., edited by Rev. W. J. SEABURY, M. A. 8 vo., paper, $1; cloth, $1 25.

Post free on receipt of price.

POTT, YOUNG & CO.,
Cooper Union, New-York.

G. W. CARLETON & CO. PUBLISH Mrs. HOLMES' new novel, WEST LAWN.

"TRY IT."—PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, A $3 Magazine, sent three months "On Trial" at 50 cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. SCIENCE OF HEALTH, $2. Sent three months for 25 cents.

MRS. HOLMES' NEW NOVEL, WEST LAWN, ready this week.

"THOMAS' SACRED QUARTETS AND ANTHEMS," just published by O. DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York. No choir should be without this superior collection. Sold by all dealers. Price, $2 50.

THE NOVEL OF THE YEAR—WEST LAWN, by MARY J. HOLMES.

POLITICAL.

DIX, ROBINSON, AND VICTORY!
SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION
GRAND MASS-MEETING AND BANNER-RAISING, SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1874, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, No. 230 3d av.
The following distinguished citizens will address the meeting:
Hon. ISAAC H. BAILEY,
Hon. WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Hon. HAMILTON FISH, JR.,
Hon. FRANK E. HOWE,
Hon. WM. LAIMBEER,
Hon. JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Hon. JOHN FALCONER,
Hon. HENRY I. SCUDDER,
CHARLES N. TAINTOR, Esq.,
CHAS. L. E. HOLMES, Esq.
Music by Wallace. Wm. H. Pope will recite a new poem.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st. basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at No. 171 East Broadway THIS (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock. R. S. NEWINS, President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 1, the following sales were made:

By A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Charles B. Alexander, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25.2 by 100, on Avenue A, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, sold for $3,950; one two-story and basement brick house, 20 by 38, with lot 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Avenue A, in rear of above, sold for $7,500; and one lot, 25 by 100.10, on One Hundred and Twenty-second street, in rear of the lot last named, sold for $2,550. Purchaser of the three parcels, F. H. Weeks.

By William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 94.9, No. 453 East Tenth street, north side, 80 feet east of Avenue D, sold for $15,500 to Adolph Starke; one lot, 20 by 94.9, with one-story brick stables thereon, No. 455 East Tenth street, adjoining above, sold for $7,000 to George Ehret.

The following legal auctions noticed for yesterday were all postponed: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of a house and lot on East Seventy-fourth street, south-west corner of Madison avenue, adjourned to the 7th instant. Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, of the house and lot No. 144 West Forty-ninth street, adjourned to the 8th instant. Sale by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of a house and lot on Fourth avenue, west side, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, adjourned to the 10th instant. Sale by James M. Miller of the house and lot No. 124 West Forty-eighth street, adjourned to the 8th instant. Sale by same auctioneer of seven houses and lots on Suffolk street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street, adjourned to the 14th inst. Sale by same auctioneer of leasehold premises on College place, north-west corner of Park place, adjourned to the same date. Sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 482.1 feet west of Eighth avenue, adjourned to Nov. 5; and sale by Dingee, Porter & Co., of a plot of four lots, with improvements, on Ninth avenue, north-east corner of Fifteenth street, adjourned to Nov. 5.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Nos. 11 Pine street and 31 East Seventeenth street, reports having sold at private contract the four-story brown-stone-front house, 22 by 60, with lot 102 feet deep, No. 13 East Seventy-third street, for $46,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales are as follows:

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 80, No. 135 Grand street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, of the three brick houses, with lots, Nos. 247 and 249 Ewen street, and No. 120 Towers street, Fifteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, Avenue A, n. w. corner of 122d st., 25.2x100	$3,950
1 2-story and basement brick h. and l., East 122d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, in rear of above lot 25x100.10, house 20x38	7,500
1 lot, East 123d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, in rear of above, 25x100.10	2,550

By William Kennelly.

1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., No. 453 East 10th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Avenue D, lot 20x94.9	$15,500
1 lot with 1-story brick stables thereon, No. 455 East 10th st., 100 ft. e. of Avenue D, adjoining above, lot same size	7,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 30.

Allen st., e. s., 140 ft. s. of Grand st., 20x88; Myers Morange to Edward and Edward A. Ridley	$13,000
Clinton st., No. 144, e. s., 47 ft. s. of Broome st., 20x40; Franz Jaeger to Margaret Jaeger	19,000
Denman st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x118.5, Morrisania; S. S. Cohen to P. Cohen	950
Jefferson st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Franklin av., 50x1x5.2; East 6th st., s. s., 262.5 ft. e. of Morse av., 50x125, Morrisania; Robert F. Brundage, Sheriff, to A. & W. Knapp	652
Mulberry st., No. 148, e. s., 76.6 ft. s. of Grand st., 27.2x100.6; D. A. Cunningham to W. D. Sloane and T. W. Bailey, trust deed	Nom.
Walker st., No. 56, n. s., between Broadway and Church st., 25.1x100; Magdalena Bayley to Joseph Bayley Halsey, Q. C.	nom.
Same property, Richard Lawrence to Isabella L. Beekman, wife of Henry R. Beekman, Q. C.	nom.
Waverley place, s. s., at n. w. corner, lot No. 74, map Fairmount, 25x100; Margaret Grogan, sometimes called Marsella Margaret Grogan, wife John Grogan, to Giovanni G. Petti	1,900
East 6th st., s. s., 262.5 ft. e. of Morse av., 50x125, Morrisania; A. & W. Knapp to M. wife J. Harris, Q. C.	nom.
Same property, M. Welsh to M., wife J. Harris	3,000
31st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x98.9; 71st st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2; R. H. Graham to M. J. Graham ½ part	3,125
60th st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Doris wife Charles Buddensiek to Susan Casey	31,000
127th st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x75; S. Hayes to J. L. Greely	3,375
Fulton av., n. w., part lot No. 94 in subdivision No. 1 map Morrisania, 103x211; A. Dickinson to M. E., wife of B. C. Bostwick, C. A. G.	250
Madison av., e. s., 78.8 ft. s. of 75th st., 25x100, Kate E., wife Dore Lyon, to Joseph Kohner	22,750
Morse av., n. w. corner Oak av., 122.4x75x100x143.3 on Oak st; Oak av., e. s., lot No. 2, map plot land adjoining village Morrisania, 50x100, P. A. Pfaltzgraf to E. F. Brown, ½ part	300
Same property, M. V., wife S. H. Benedict, to E. F. Brown, ¼ part	300
St. Ann's av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 146th st., 25x100, Morrisania, Charles Anderson to L. B. Brown	1,400
1st av., w. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 23d st., 24.8x100, except strip of s. s., 74.1 ft. w of 1st av., 48x25, S. Lasky, widow, to E. E. Lyon	23,500
1st av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 41st st., 24.7x75, foreclosure, William Blaikie to Walter L. Cutting, executor	2,500
3d av., e. s., 45.2 ft. s. of 59th st., 20x105; D. Dinkelspiel to E. Oppenheimer	26,000
3d av., e. s., 65.2 ft. s. of 59th st., 20.1x105; E. Oppenheimer to D. Dinkelspiel	26,000
King's Bridge road, w. s., part of lot No. 7 Isaac P. Martin property, near Fort Washington; runs w. 396.8 ft. to New av., or Boulevard, between King's Bridge road and the road or Drive; thence s. along centre line 175.3 ft. to s. of lot No. 7; thence e. 407.1 ft. to w. s. of King's Bridge road; thence n. 191.4 ft., being 73,122 square ft.; E. M. Crawford to A. F. Higgins	47,384
Southern Westchester Pike, e. s., adjoining Avenue Rooney, 50x207.6x67x171, Morrisania, foreclosure; J. O. Dykman to T. Madden	368

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Chrystie st., No. 27½; A. Hamann to W. A. Martin	$4,000
Same property, D. Lenihan to A. Hamann	nom.
1st av., e. s., 46 ft. s. of 17th st., 23x94; F. Becker to C. Siglinger, consideration omitted.	

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 927, first floor and basement; 5 7-12 years, per year	$6,000
Greenwich av., No. 24; 3 years, per year	1,600
2d av., n. w. corner 37th st.; 3 years, per year	2,500
6th av., No. 41, n. w. corner 4th st.; 5 years, 1 year, $3,000; 4 years, per year	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.—THE ELEGANT house north-east corner of 5th av. and 53d st., (opposite St. Thomas' Church,) for sale at a reduced price; 25x65x100; built and finished in the best manner; immediate possession. For permits and further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A CITY PROPERTY, UNDER foreclosure, is offered at private sale for $50,000 less than its value; not over $30,000 cash required; income large. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LOTS, WITH A LOAN, FOR SALE TO REsponsible builders: they are well located. A. WARNER PLATT, No. 115 Broadway.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A NEW, MODERN, THIRTEEN-ROOM house in Brooklyn, will be sacrificed to raise $2,500 immediately. Apply to L. P. CRANE, No. 236 Greenwich st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PALOTKA, FLA., a desirable residence, including stable, other out-buildings, and a very fine orange grove, which produced 150 barrels choice fruit last season; house well furnished. For particulars, inquire of CHARLES UNDERWOOD, Hartford, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar. 50x80. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

SIXTEEN VALUABLE LOTS ON 11TH AND RIVERSIDE AVS. AND 102D ST., OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF WILLIAM P. FURNISS, DECEASED.

The sixteen lots comprising the southerly half of the block bounded by 11th and Riverside avs., 102d and 103d sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET R. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Trustees under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased.

SUPREME COURT.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against ANDREW SPENCE, and Margaret M. W., his wife; James F. Gein, Stephen C. Williams, Stephen Wellstood, John J. Ferdon, Joseph D. West, and John H. Holt, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the Referee therein appointed, will sell at public auction, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, opposite the Harlem Railroad Depot, in the Twenty-third Ward, of the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate in the late Town of Morrisania, now the 23d Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, designated on a certain map, entitled "Map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, Westchester County, and State of New-York," dated June 1st, 1868, made by R. Ross, Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, by the numbers 359 (three hundred and fifty-nine) and 360, (three hundred and sixty,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southerly corner of said lot, number 359, as laid down on said map, on the westerly side of Inwood avenue, which is distant one hundred and seventy-three feet northerly from an angle in Inwood avenue; thence running north-westerly at right angles to Inwood avenue two hundred and five (205) feet to Cromwell or Doughty's Brook; thence northwardly along said brook as the same winds and turns to the southerly side of High Bridge street as laid down on said map; thence north-eastwardly along the line of High Bridge street, twenty-three feet to Inwood avenue; thence southwardly along Inwood avenue, five hundred and five feet, to the place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated Aug. 31, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned until the tenth day of October, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Sept. 26, 1874.
J. O. DYKMAN, Referee.
GIFFORD and BROWN, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, White Plains, N. Y.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate Office No. 21 Park row, New-York. Merchandise Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.

IMPORTANT AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT.

RUBA NELSON, Esq., of Brooklyn, HAS DIRECTED JERE. JOHNSON, JR., TO SELL, positively, absolutely, and without limit, on TUESDAY, OCT. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, nearly 100 MAGNIFICENT LOTS, fronting on and adjacent to PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

Without any exception the best property ever offered at public or private sale, and situated as follows:

NINTH AVENUE—North-west side, fronting Park, between Plaza and President st., two lots.
NINTH AVENUE—North corner of 6th st., fronting Park, five lots.
SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.
FIFTH STREET—South-west side, 97 feet 10½ inches north-west from 9th av., twelve lots.
SIXTH AVENUE—North-west side, entire front between 5th and 6th sts., ten lots.
SIXTH STREET—North-east side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., sixteen lots.
FIFTH STREET—North-west side, 85 feet north-west from 6th av., twenty-five lots.

Maps ready at No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn; No. 37 Nassau st., New-York, and No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADJOURNED PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE the estate of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED.—A LARGE THREE-story French-roof dwelling, pleasantly located near entrance to Prospect Park; well furnished; will be let low to a good tenant. For particulars and permit, call on V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FIVE-STORY BUILDING, No. 335 4th av.; store and basement, No. 639 Broadway; four-story building, No. 7 East 18th st.; four-story building, No. 15 East 19th st. Apply to R. GOELET, No. 857 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS.—PARTIES HOLDING DEEDS of small tracts of land in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, &c., and wishing to dispose of the same, will please call on or send to the undersigned. Long Island lots will be exchanged for the same, &c. R. STUART WILLIS, Attorney at Law, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE OR FOUR story high-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th to 50th st., not less than 20 feet front, and not to exceed $35,000 in price. Address C. L. M., Box No. 141 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.
CHARLES H. MILLER, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, Executors.
a11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.
o2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874. JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cardenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-law6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.
RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
au21-lawtf 26F*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-York County.—HENRY WOLF, plaintiff, against BERTHA WOLF, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 12, 1874.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Chambers street, New-York City.
Complaint filed Sept. 8, 1874.
s11-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM GOURLEY, Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Elizabeth Hays, deceased, against JOSEPH CAMPBELL, Alexander Campbell, Samuel Seaton, and Elizabeth Seaton, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the clerk of the County of New-York, at his office in new Court-house, New-York City, June 17, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to so answer said complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
s4-law6wF

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergartners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

D'AERT'S INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23.
Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.
Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages, fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., Elementary Class for boys from eight upward. SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE. CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MISS PERINE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874,
NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERcises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29 when teachers will class them.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened.
FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

VACANCY FOR THREE MISSES.—TUITION in English, French, music, and board $5 per week. Apply at No. 231 Washington av., corner Willoughby av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY Sept. 14.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
111th year began MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.
The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 29. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

EVENING CLASSES.
The Young Men's Christian Association open their classes on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5. Instruction will be given in French, German, penmanship, and book-keeping. Membership ticket $5 per annum, which admits to the above classes, gymnasium, baths, lectures, social reunions, library, and reading-room.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARAtory School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

MISS. BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO learn Spanish without expense; the teacher speaks English and wishes to exchange Spanish for English lessons. No. 60 Beaver st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIest education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THORough instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 28.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:
H. M. Alexander, John Brooks, Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss, Adam T. Bruce, John L. Melcher,
John Adriance, Benjamin Curtis, Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance, Henry Day, Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, Jas. H. Goadby, James Somerville,
John S. Boyd, Parker Handy, Homer H. Stuart.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME C. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 23. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for Kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed.
WALTER HOLLADAY.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK PH. D., Pres.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires to establish a school in which the thorough drill of English public schools would be given. Takes private pupils. Prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American.) Highest City reference. Address TUTOR, 29 West 15th st., City.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as visiting governess to children; English and music; three years' experience; reference given. Address E., Box No. 4,506, New-York Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY NOW TEACHING IN A NEW-YORK school would give private lessons after 2 P. M.; lessons in penmanship, mathematics, and English branches. Address SCHOOL, No. 64 Irving place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS A housekeeper or companion. Best references given. Address P., Box No. 622, Norwich, Conn.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RELIABLE Protestant girl, in a private family, to do chamber-work and plain sewing; she has the required experience to fill the situation, and can furnish the very best references. May be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman, who is an experienced waitress and an excellent chamber-maid; would like a place in a private family; can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH young women: one is good cook, washer, and ironer; other is very capable, active, tidy, chamber-maid, waitress, and generally useful; City or country; has satisfactory references. Can be seen at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND assist in washing.—By a very respectable young German woman; or take care of children; neat, kind, willing; good testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young girl, as chamber-maid or waitress, or both; private family or private boarding-house; can do fine washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 448 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; has a good knowledge of dress-making; well recommended from last place. Call at No. 155 East 52d st., ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; first-class laundress; puffing, polishing, and fluting with all kinds of machines. Can be seen at No. 405 East 29th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE, Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City references. Address M. P., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, and to assist in waiting, and fine washing; good City references. Address No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do chamber-work, and would assist with grown children. Call at present employer's, 49 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No 220 East 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND Assist in the Washing and Ironing.—City references. Call at 137 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two North of Ireland sisters, where they can do the work of a family between them; cook is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and a first-class laundress; chamber-maid is a pleasing, well-tempered girl, and a good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, and daughter about fourteen, smart and useful; woman is good cook, and excellent at washing and ironing; understands butter, cream, &c.; City or country; have good references; very low wages. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two quiet, respectable young girls, who will do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business well; makes good bread, biscuits, &c.; chamber-maid is neat and cleanly and a good waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, general house-work; will be found a respectful and economical servant, good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook and laundress. Address M. L., No. 38 Cannon st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman; excellent cook; can do French and English, and all other cooking; meats, game, fowls, pastry, creams, jellies, ices; gets up nice side dishes; good baker; fourteen years' City references. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL; is a good cook and thorough washer, ironer, and general house-worker; City or country, or would go South any distance; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO WELSH women; one as substantial cook, the other as chamber-maid, or care of children, sewing, &c.; City or country; together or separate; good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of soup, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c.; can furnish the very best of reference from last employer. Can be seen until suited at Odell's German Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE, as cook and washer; man as coachman and gardener; understands carpenter and stone works; is a very handy man; see this couple, speaking English; best testimonials. Call immediately at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, thoroughly understanding her business in all its branches; her honesty, sobriety, neatness, and efficiency well attested by former employers. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; is an excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY SWEDISH MOTHER AS first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, pastry, jellies; daughter as first-class waitress; can furnish the best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPErienced woman as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; can take charge of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, game, soups, dessert, &c.; is a good baker; neat and tidy; four years' reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is good cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; (CORdon bleu,) her efficiency well attested by her references; unquestionable as to honesty, sobriety, and neatness. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS good cook; bread and pastry baker; good City recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan; she is an excellent cook, and has the best of City references. None but a private family need apply at No. 290 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS COOK IN a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or assist in the washing, or would go as laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., near 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, TO cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work; good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 81 Henry st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking in all its branches; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 159 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; three years' good City references. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, AS COOK, who understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 East 32d st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; first-class City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker of good abilities, work by the day or week; good recommendations from first-class houses; old dresses made over. Address Dressmaker, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FAMILIES

Wishing good servants at reduced wages can be suited with German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, &c., at CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson; would take charge of grown children, teach them, and sew; make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, 328 5th av.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, obliging Swede girl, as general servant; has good references from her last place for good plain cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, who can do plain cooking, also chamber-work and take care of children and assist with the washing; would like a place in a private family; can furnish reference from her last place; wages, $10. Can be seen at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by two young women; would do the work of a small family, or go as chamber-maid and waitress and laundress; both willing to make themselves useful to their employer; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook; will wash and iron, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer, or Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By an American Protestant woman, every way respectable; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; very best City references; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS learned to do everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is tidy and active; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who has had experience; would take charge of a gentleman's house; willing to assist with the duties of a plain household. Address E. H. E., Astor Place Hotel, No. 25 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; has the best of City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 26 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine work, fluting, puffing, plaiting, polishing, &c.; is not afraid of work, and thorough and neat about it; best testimonials from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' finery in superior style. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has three years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best of references. Call at No. 141 East 13th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 144 East 43d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at 488 6th av., Room No. 14.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French Protestant young woman; thorough seamstress, cut and fit, operate, dress-make, finish, trim, &c.; dress hair very neatly; is willing to travel; country or City; can furnish best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS AND Nurse.—By an English Protestant girl; is a first-class seamstress and dress-maker; is nice, tidy, and agreeable, and very competent, as references will show. See her immediately at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY ENGlish person as maid, or to wait on an invalid lady; has no objection to travel for a length of time; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—NO OBjection to doing up a lady's room; capable of assisting a lady in housekeeping. Can be seen for two days, No. 340 9th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a respectable German girl, who is very fond and kind to children; is a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing machine, or can act as chamber-maid; is very willing and industrious. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, an experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country, or would like to travel. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable young girl, who is fond and kind to children; can speak and instruct young children in French; is also a good seamstress, and a willing, well-tempered girl; has best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and seamstress and all kinds of family sewing; works Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 579 7th av., near 41st st.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A WELSH young woman, who is good in the care of children, &c., and can do chamber-work, &c.; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on all kinds of sewing-machines; good references. Apply at No. 238 East 28th st., near 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FRENCH nurse; she is a good seamstress and exceedingly kind to children. Can be seen at Bongrand's French office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY DEsires a place for her nurse and seamstress, whom she can recommend. Call from 1 until 3 P. M., at No. 54 East 61st st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, thoroughly competent, as invalid's nurse; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 239 Spring st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and to do plain sewing, or would wait; no objection to go South. Call for two days at No. 251 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, TO TAKE care of children; best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 130 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children; is a neat sewer; first-class reference. Call at No. 124 West 49th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE, or would take care of growing children and do fine sewing. Call at No. 120 East 62d st., present employer.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse. Call at No. 334 East 63d st., top floor.

PARLOR-MAID OR FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant girl as first-class waitress; is competent to take a man's place; can do all; dress salads excellently; 5th av. references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS seamstress and lady's maid; is a competent hair-dresser; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call from 12 to 3 o'clock at present employer's, 37 West 56th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant North-German girl, a permanent place as seamstress and lady's maid in a private family, who understands dress-making thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 77 Perry st., for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; can operate on several machines; or would wait on ladies or grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; UNderstands all kinds of salads, the care of silver, and the courses of dinner thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 737 6th av., corner of 42d st.

WAITRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A place for an English Protestant woman as waitress in a private family. Call or address 54 West 36th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 50th st.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A THOROUGHLY competent, honest, sober man; one who understands the care of silver, and the duties belonging to his position; has the best of City references. Address M. X., Box 61 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, a native of England; good references as above; good reference given. Address T. C., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

CLERK.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, (BALTIMOrean,) having for some years been in business for himself, desires to get a situation in New-York as clerk or salesman in a fruit or produce commission house or any other business. A line addressed to JACOB FUSSELL, No. 38 East 28th st., will reach the advertiser.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man; understands the care and management of horses; is temperate, willing, and obliging; not afraid of work; will give satisfaction to any gentleman; first-class reference. Call or address W. T., No. 9 Chambers st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family; is a good groom and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; the best of City references given. Can be seen at No. 104 East 30th st., or address a note to G. W. for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—HOUSE-WORK.—By a man and wife; the man as coachman and groom; the wife would do general house-work, if required, in a small family; no incumbrance; City reference. Address C., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; STRICTLY temperate; understands his business thoroughly; is an A 1 man; twelve years' reference from former employers; also from present employer. Call or address S. B., No. 109 West 37th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable colored man; is steady and sober; no objection to the country; good reference. Address C. L., No. 17 Grand st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman; is a steady, careful driver, and can furnish the best of reference. Call or address W. D., No. 22 East 18th st., harness store, for two days.

COACHMAN OR WAITER MAN IN A PRIvate family; can furnish best of reference; will board at home or with family. Address for two days E. Clark, No. 150 East 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; can be highly recommended by a gentleman for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address S., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business in every respect, with the best of City reference from his last employer. Call for two days. J. M., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man, single, with first-class reference; is sober, and willing to make himself useful and obliging. Call or address T. H., 32 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man as coachman and groom; best City reference. Call or address W. K., at last employer's, private residence, No. 236 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; REFERence unexceptionable. Address T. P., No. 142 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (ENGlish,) married, no incumbrance; City references. Address Coachman, No. 464 3d av., in store.

HANDY MAN, FIREMAN, &c., IN HOTEL, boarding-house, or private family.—By an American Protestant, aged twenty-eight years, who can build fires, tend furnace, repair locks, fit keys, mend furniture, clean windows, walks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE DESIRES THE care of an invalid gentleman; best City references. Address "Nurse," Box No. 66 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, AGED twenty-three years, who can take care of cattle and horses, drive, milk, build fires, do farm-work, plain gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER AND SERVANT.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, aged thirty-one years, who can wait at table, tend door, build fires, care hot-air and steam furnace, and is willing to make himself useful; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., No. 789 6th av., locksmith store.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer in a private family: understands his business thoroughly; excellent City reference from last place. Address J. T. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; best recommendations. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 38 East 39th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE BONNE CUISINIERES FRANCAISE et son mari comme waiter, désire se placer dans une famille privée; de bonne références; serait donnée. S'adresser No. 102 West 24th st., au p. 1er.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer. Apply at No. 38 East 28th st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID. Call at No. 48 West 49th st., Friday, between 9 and 10 A. M., basement door.

MEETINGS.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Montclair Railway Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 111 Liberty st., at which time bona-fide bondholders, or their legal representatives, are requested to attend. The committee appointed at the last meeting of the bondholders will then make their report.
W. B. LEONARD,
Chairman of Committee.

LECTURES.

DR. JAMES EDMUNDS, OF LONDON, WILL deliver an address to women, by special request, on "The Use of Stimulants for Women," in Association Hall, corner 4th av. and 23d st., on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 2, at 3 o'clock. He will also speak in the EVENING, Oct. 2, at 7:30 o'clock, in the same hall, on "The Dietetic Use of Alcoholic Beverages." This is the only opportunity the American public will have of hearing this distinguished physician. Admission free.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON IN 1876."—Rev. Dr O. H. Tiffany will lecture at Steinway Hall THIS (Friday) EVENING—subject, "George Washington in 1876"—in the interests of the Washington National Monument. Tickets, 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17
Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21
*Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Victoria, Saturday, Oct. 3	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24
Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10	Bolivia, Saturday....Oct. 31
California, Saturday, Oct. 17	Elysia, Saturday....Nov. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

As low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt....Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	England.....Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.	Spain.....Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
Denmark...Oct. 19, 9 A. M.	

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA..........Thursday, Oct. 8, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Jones..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 32 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday, Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, Danre..........Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. Ernst, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. De Limon, on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. Toosbuy, Oct. 6.
HERDER, Capt. Fischer, Oct. 20.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Oct. 9
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Oct. 27
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 8
ATLAS..........Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE..........Saturday, Oct. 24
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Oct. 31

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation at hotels, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, THURSDAY, Oct. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. J. Berry, Thursday, Oct. 1.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ——, Saturday, Oct. 3.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Oct. 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Oct. 13.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Oct. 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (via Nassau,)..........Thursday, Oct. 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY.
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

R. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, Oct. 1.	7:30 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1.	12:00 M.
Friday, 2d.....	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 2d.....	1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d.....	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.....	1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 6th.....	12:00 M.	Tuesday, 6th.....	4:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th.	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.....	6:15 A. M.
Thursday, 8th..	2:30 P. M.	Friday, 9th.....	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 9th....	3:00 P. M.		

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Boat leaves foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. After Oct. 3, will leave New-York on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Albany on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents each, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads.
J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS,) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. COOK and CHARLES B. FAIRBANKS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John W. Cook and Charles B. Fairbanks, of the County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of October A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Adrian Crucy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1874.
s25-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD BERMAN and ELIAS OLENICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the twenty-first day of September, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Bernhard Berman and Elias Oleniek, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the fourth day of August, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
s25-law3wF* GEORGE CHAPMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOTAN K. HUNT and BENJAMIN VAN HOESEN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the twenty-sixth day of January, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Lotan K. Hunt and Benjamin Van Hoesen, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
s25-law3wF* FRANK WARNER ANGEL, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JULIUS HAHNE and ADAM BLOCK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the twelfth day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Statts S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Yours, &c.,
E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES P. BRADLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at Newark, in said district, on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Statts S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.
Yours, &c., E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. HOWARD LAPSLEY will continue the business, under his own name, at No. 15 Broad st., where for the present Mr. Cox may be found.
HOWARD LAPSLEY,
EDWIN M. COX.
New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, under the firm name of BAILEY & BUCKINGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
JOHN BAILEY.
JOHN A. BUCKINGHAM.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE CLOTHING. HORSE CLOTHING.—The Eureka Horse Blanket Company are offering their $25,000 stock of STABLE, ROAD, AND DRESS HORSE CLOTHING at retail at wholesale discounts through their agents,
PETERS & CALHOUN COMPANY,
No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand.
Call and examine and save the retail profit.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, WHOLE OR PART; six stalls; desirable accommodations; No. 139 West 38th st. Apply at No. 427 5th av.

TO LET—THREE STALLS AND ROOM FOR ONE carriage in private stable, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,

(MURRAY HILL,)
Corner 6th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT with board a second floor, beautifully furnished, to a gentleman and wife; location near Madison square. Permanent parties who really desire a pleasant home may address HARMONY, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE.—FURNISHED large room on second floor, with or without board, in a private family taking a few select boarders; parties willing to pay a fair price for good accommodations will find a good home. No. 42 7th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suits of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, second, third, and fourth floors; private table only; references exchanged.

A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ON second floor, with hot and cold water, to let to a gentleman, without board; family private; location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR MADISON SQUARE, FAMILY PRIVATE, elegant apartments, with or without superior board, or private table; private baths, ample closets; references. Address MORTON, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on parlor and second floors, with private table; house and table first-class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

NO. 232 EAST 11TH ST., NEXT ST. MARK'S Church.—Handsomely-furnished rooms with superior board to adult parties of respectability wishing a quiet, well-ordered home; location unexceptionable and convenient to Broadway.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT PARTIES.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; hot and cold water; heater in rooms; use of both; also, one large room and bath-room, connected; gentlemen. No. 18 East 28th st.

NO. 350 WEST 21ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, with board, two large closets, hot and cold water; table unexceptionable; convenient to Elevated Railroad depot, Broadway stages, &c. References exchanged.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.

Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, en suite; two square rooms above; location most desirable for gentlemen; few doors west of Broadway; family small; house first-class.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.

One suite, consisting of four handsome rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, and ample closet room; with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON and 4th avs.—Rooms to let with board to gentleman and their wives, and single gentlemen; rooms connecting, suitable for a family.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, Agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished apartments with board; also large and small front room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also one or two rooms on third floor.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.

A handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with or without private table; also a single room for a gentleman. References required.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegantly-furnished suites of apartments with private table; house first-class in all its appointments. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

SECOND FLOOR, ALSO ROOMS ON THIRD floor to rent, with board, en suite or singly; private table, if desired; references exchanged. No. 106 East 23d st.

PARTIES WISHING ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS, with superior table board, can find such at No. 22 East 49th st., also No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged; rooms en suite or single.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

Choice suites of apartments, with private table and attendance; house first-class in all its appointments.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST.—A SECOND floor, large rooms, handsomely furnished; also rooms for families or gentlemen willing to room together; first-class board. No. 129 East 23d st.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, SECOND floor, consisting of four large rooms, newly and elegantly fitted up; will serve private table; also two or three other rooms, with or without board.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, second and third floors, to let, with board; references exchanged.
M. E. GAGE.

NO. 132 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO OR THREE rooms with ample closet-room to let, with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 273, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30th sts., second floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 280 4TH AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent two medium-sized rooms to gentlemen, with or without board; bath-room on same floor; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. Apply at 325 West 20th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Two fine front rooms on second floor to rent; also, a hall room, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board; moderate prices; references required. No. 118 East 22d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, AT NO. 58 Irving Place, near Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom, parlor floor, with or without private table; third floor, large room, with board.

NO. 217 WEST 14TH ST.—ONE LARGE, elegant room, with hall room connecting, also two large hall rooms to let, with board; house first-class.

NO. 1,160 BROADWAY.—FOR RENT, SUITES of rooms, suitable for bachelors, heated by steam, with baths, &c. Apply to janitor.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 19TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with good board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; also table board; references exchanged.

NO. 77 WEST 45TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with strictly first-class board, singly or en suite.

NO. 344 WEST 40TH ST.—FIRST FLOOR AND basement to rent, furnished, to two young gentlemen, without board.

NO. 302 2D AV., FIRST DOOR ABOVE 17TH ST.—An entire second floor, singly or en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen to let with board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—To let, with board, handsomely furnished rooms, second and third floors. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON.—FURNISHED rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST., one elegant parlor floor to let, with private table; also, one smaller suite, without.

ROOMS TO LET IN SUITES, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in the elegant apartment house, No. 222 5th av.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house, location, &c., first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 295 5TH AV.

Mrs. Hall will let furnished apartments, en suite, with bath, &c.; liberal terms; private table only; references.

NO. 110 MADISON AV.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms for families can now be obtained, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 32 WEST 9TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR (two nicely-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, for one gentleman; no board; terms easy.

BOARD.—NO 146 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON av.; nicely furnished rooms, with or without board; reference.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to rent, with board; references required.

WEST 21ST ST., NO. 58—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; also table board.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUITE OF APARTMENTS to let, well furnished, with board.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let, with or without board, at No. 1,268 Broadway.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen. Family strictly private.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. HEILBRON.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, Third Subscription Night and first performance this season by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY of Gounod's chef d'œuvre,

FAUST.

Marguerite..........Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON
(Her first appearance here in this role.)
Siebel..........Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Faust..........Signor CARLO CARPI
(His first appearance in this role.)
Mephistopheles..........Signor FIORINI
Valentine..........Signor DEL PUENTE
Full Chorus, Corps de Ballet, Military Band, and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director..........Signor E. MUZIO

SATURDAY, Oct. 3, FIRST GRAND MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.—LA TRAVIATA. MONDAY, Oct. 5—IL TROVATORE.

Seats and Boxes may be secured at the Box-office of the Academy; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

Tickets to Matinée, $2, (to all parts of the house;) reserved seats, $1 extra.

*** SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, FIRST SUNDAY CONCERT by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

PARK THEATRE.

THE THEATRICAL TOPIC IS JOHN T. RAYMOND'S Great American Characterization of COL. MULBERRY SELLERS, IN MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.

Generally, after 8 o'clock every night, STANDING ROOM ONLY.

Twain has been fortunate in securing John T. Raymond to impersonate Col. Sellers. By a single effort this able comedian placed himself on a par with such an actor as Joe Jefferson.—*Arcadian.*
The triumph of the present season.—*World.*
Fills the theatre to repletion nightly.—*Times.*
A strong magnet.—*Clipper.*
Mr. Raymond rendered the conception with great humor and breadth and all the repose and balance of a finished artist.—*Appleton's Journal.*
The trial scene in the last act is a dramatic conception of the highest order of merit, and bids fair to rank in the estimation of critics with the famous case of Bardell vs. Pickwick.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.
Order carriages at 10:30. Seats secured by telegraph.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and 22d st.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.

These concerts, which offer to the loveliness of Sunday evening the most beautiful accompaniment of devotion,
MUSIC,
will present their celebration every SUNDAY EVENING.

GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
P. S. GILMORE..........Conductor
M. ARBUCKLE..........Solo Cornet
E. A. LEFEBRE..........Solo Saxophone
Mme. CLARA PERL..........Soprano
Signor CARLO ORLANDINI..........Baritone
Box-office now open.
Admission 50c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS EVENING, BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT. DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH has kindly volunteered and will appear as PYTHIAS.
DAMON..........E. L. DAVENPORT

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
TO-NIGHT, LAST BUT ONE OF LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE. AIMEE, MINELLY, GANDON, DUPLAN, DEBEER, DUBOUCHET.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 3, at 1:30, LAST TREBIZONDE MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, at 8 o'clock, POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, will be presented for the first time this season, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, on which occasion the eminent tenor, M. CHARLES KOLLETZ, will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in New-York.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT TRIAL OF ENDURANCE. EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, THE DISTINGUISHED PEDESTRIAN, will commence HIS THIRD AND LAST ATTEMPT to walk 500 MILES IN SIX DAYS, AT THE HIPPODROME, ON MONDAY, OCT. 5, AT 12:05 A. M.

Mr. BARNUM is happy to announce that, at the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens, and in view of the gallant struggle made by Mr. WESTON in his late attempt to walk 500 miles in six days, he has consented to afford him another opportunity to perform this arduous task, believing that when in a proper condition of health, as at present, MR. WESTON CANNOT FAIL. Mr. Barnum will present to Mrs. Weston a purse of $5,000 in case of her husband's success.

PROMENADE CONCERTS
Every afternoon and evening during the walk.
DOORS OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.
GRAND REOPENING MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1874.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING near the corner of 14th st. and 5th av., has a large, handsomely-furnished second-story front room to let, with board; table and all appointments first class; a good opportunity for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, who are willing to pay liberally. Address L. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms on third and fourth floors, also one on parlor floor, for families and single gentlemen; table and appointments unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, without board; every convenience; baths on each floor. Also, handsome front basement.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE—An entire elegant second floor, or en suite, with first-class board; also large room on third or fourth floor, front; best reference. No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38th sts.—One elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, without board, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square; choice location.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.,

three doors from 4th av., handsome rooms, en suite or singly; also, fourth floor rooms for gentlemen; table and location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SUITES ON parlor, second, and third floors, with board; location, table, and reference first class. Private table if desired.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let with first-class board; also rooms for single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

MADISON AV., NO. 311—ELEGANT SECOND floor to let, with private table; house and table entirely first class; highest reference.

NO. 202 WEST 43D ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS on third floor to let, with board, or without board preferred; references.

NO. 127 LEXINGTON AV.—FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—DESIRABLE SUITES of rooms to let, with or without private table.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH DOUBLE room and best of board for $20 a week or less; location between Madison and 6th avs. and 40th and 50th sts.; private family preferred. None need reply who cannot give best of references. Give description of room in answer. Address SPES, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—AT MODERATE PRICES, IN or near New-York, for a family of four adults and four children, aged fourteen, nine, three, and one and one-half years, with nurse. Address D., Box No. 3,375 Post Office, stating price and accommodations.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, board with good rooms at reasonable rates in a private family only; location to be desirable; best references given and required. Address R. S. T., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter in a strictly private family; no other boarders; central location; mid-day dinner; terms reasonable. Address F., Box No. 1,466 New-York Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

VERY DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS and reasonable terms for Fall and Winter boarders in Orange County, two and a half hours from New-York, five minutes from depot. Address Box No. 187 Post Office, Blooming Grove, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE had at the South Orange Mountain House at very moderate prices; house has all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling for horses. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)
is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.
C. T. JONES & NORTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever set upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines, Aid to the Admiral..........Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny..........Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

SATURDAY, Oct. 3, AT 1:30, SECOND MATINEE of THE SPHINX.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING.

In fulfillment of a desire to afford the musical public of New-York and vicinity an opportunity of hearing in concert the remarkable ensemble of vocal and instrumental talent comprised in the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, the Director takes pleasure in announcing that the FIRST GRAND CONCERT will be given at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, on which occasion a most attractive programme will be interpreted by the following artists:

Signora VITTORIA POTENTINI, (début in Concert;) Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO, (début in America;)
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, (her first appearance at the Grand Opera-house;)
Signor BENFRATELLI, (début in Concert;) Signor FIORINI, (début in Concert;)
Mr. G. F. HALL, baritone; Signor MOROSINI, pianist; Mr. F. LETSCH, solo trombone, and the GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. BEHRENS

Tickets, Fifty Cents. Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents and One Dollar extra, according to location. Parlor Chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and No. 114 Broadway; and during the day and evening on Sunday at Box Office of the Grand Opera-house.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES.
ALL OTHER NOVELTIES POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.

SIR PETER TEAZLE..........MR. CHARLES FISHER
SIR OLIVER SURFACE..........MR. WM. DAVIDGE
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE..........MR. B. T. RINGGOLD
SIR HARRY BUMPER (with the song) MR. J. G. PEAKES
JOSEPH SURFACE..........MR. LOUIS JAMES
CHARLES SURFACE..........MR. GEORGE CLARKE
CRABTREE..........MR. FRANK HARDENBERG
ROWLEY..........MR. D. WHITING
CARELESS..........MR. HART CONWAY
TRIP..........MR. SOL RUSSELL
LADY TEAZLE..........MISS FANNY DAVENPORT
LADY SNEERWELL..........MISS ALICE GREY
MRS. CANDOUR..........MRS. G. H. GILBERT
MARIA..........MISS SARA JEWETT

*** During the Gossip Scene of the first act the principal characters will dance a Minuett and Gavotte.
EVERY NIGHT.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 1 30.

CARD.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, to give SEVERAL OPERAS AND CONCERTS at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To commence in December, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, the renowned Conductor and Operatic Impresario.

Patrons and others desiring to take part in these entertainments will please make early application at the CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS EVENING, BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT. DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH has kindly volunteered, and will appear as PYTHIAS.
DAMON..........E. L. DAVENPORT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN AT

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.

GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

NOW TO BE SEEN THE WINNING BOAT, OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, At the College Regatta, Saratoga, July 18, 1874, 49 feet 6 inches long; weight 130 pounds.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

MARK SMITH MEMORIAL BENEFIT

will be given at BOOTH'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRES on the AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, OCT. 8.

Box offices at Wallack's and Booth's Theatres will be opened for the sale of seats one week in advance. Private boxes and tickets may be obtained from the members of the Amusement Committee—Hon. A. O. Hall, Max Strakosch, Samuel Colville, H. D. Palmer, W. R. Floyd, George Colby, H. Wall, Douglas Taylor, and J. T. Raymond—or at the office of Simmonds & Wall, Dramatic Agents, No. 609 Broadway.
Reserved seats, $2; admission, $1.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MISS LOUISE SYLVESTER.
SUNBEAM.
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
Matinées Tuesday and Friday; no Matinée on Saturday.
Miss ELLA WESNER, the FREEMAN SISTERS, GRIFFIN and RICE, TONY PASTOR and TROUPE.
A new drama, THE BOWERY BY DAY AND NIGHT.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

BERRY'S THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA-HOUSE,
near 3d av., the great and only FRENCH CAN CAN EVERY NIGHT at 8. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO THE COTTON TRADE.

The American Docks at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, have two Warehouses (each 65 and 212 feet) now completed and ready to receive Cotton. Eleven more Warehouses of the same size are rapidly approaching completion, and will all be ready for use in a very short time. One Pier, 65x400 feet, will be covered within ten days, and two others of same size will be under cover within thirty days. The rates of storage at these premises will be 12½ cents per bale each for storage and labor. The rates for lighterage of 100 bale lots and over, to and from all points in the Harbor, to or from these Warehouses, will be fifteen cents per bale, including insurance while on lighters, and smaller lots in reasonable proportion, which shall not be higher than to any other Warehouse in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. These docks and premises are entirely isolated from all other Warehouses, and are not exposed to any public streets, all the approaches being through private grounds absolutely under our control, thus making stealing of Cotton an impossibility at these stores.

The rates of insurance on Cotton at these docks I hereby guarantee all its patrons shall not cost them more than the current rates in other Cotton Warehouses.

J. A. BOSTWICK, Owner of the American Docks.
New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS BLACKED BY the week or month by Thomas T. C. Turner. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MY OLD PATRONS PLEASE CALL AND SEE A new clothes, hat, and towel rack.
J. A. REYNOLDS, No. 23 Dey st., Room No. 12.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. WALLACK

Begs leave to announce the opening of the FALL AND WINTER SEASON at his theatre, during which the following entertainments will be offered:

A NEW AND ORIGINAL IRISH DRAMA, a companion picture to the Colleen Bawn and Arrah-na-Pogue, will be produced, with Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, the author, in a leading character.

A NEW COMEDY, by H. J. Byron, Esq., introducing Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, (of the Prince of Wales and Globe Theatres, London,) to the New-York stage.

THE OLD COMEDY SERIES, always a brilliant feature in the season of this theatre, will be more than usually prominent, and will be illustrated by

Mr. JOHN GILBERT.

Mr. HARRY BECKETT,	Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT,
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,	Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL,	Mr. E. PLYMPTON,
Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,	Mr. G. F. BROWNE,
Mr. C. E. EDWIN,	Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Mr. G. ATKINS,	Mr. J. PECK,
Mr. J. CURRAN,	Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS,

Miss ADA DYAS, her first appearance at this Theater,

Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS,	Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Madame PONISI,	Miss IONE BURKE,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE,	Miss JOHN SEFTON,

Miss K. BARTLETT, Miss C. BATE, Miss BLAISDELL.

TWO NEW DRAMAS will also be produced, in which Mr. LESTER WALLACK will appear in characters written expressly for him.

The season will open on TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 6, with a New Comedy, by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled PARTNERS FOR LIFE.

The Orchestra Department will be under the direction, as heretofore, of Mr. THOMAS BAKER.
Scenic Artists, Messrs. H. ISHERWOOD, J. MORRIS, and J. CLARE.
Appointments and Properties..........Mr. F. DORRINGTON.
Mechanical Effects, Messrs. H. BUTLER & C. McGREERY.
Acting Manager..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT.
Stage Director..........Mr. W. R. FLOYD.
Prompter..........Mr. J. S. WRIGHT.
Treasurer..........Mr. THEODORE MOSS.

Box Book now open from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 P. M.
FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance but two of Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, 1874, on which occasion this eminent comedian will appear in THREE OF HIS MOST CELEBRATED SPECIALTIES.
The performance will commence at 8 precisely, with Byron's domestic drama of UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.
DICK DOLLAND, his original character, Mr. J. L. TOOLE, after which Mr. TOOLE, for the first time in America, will DELIVER HIS CELEBRATED BURLESQUE LECTURES and SAY A FEW PARTING WORDS TO HIS FRIENDS.
The entertainment concluding with, by special request, the successful Comedy-Drama, in one act, called OFF THE LINE.
Mr. TOOLE in his original character of HENRY CORE.
LAST "TOOLE" MATINEE SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 1:30. UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS EVENING, BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT. DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH has kindly volunteered and will appear as PYTHIAS.
DAMON..........E. L. DAVENPORT

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
SECOND WEEK of the foremost representatives of the IRISH DRAMA, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, and enormous success of Gayler's grand dramatic picture of LIFE IN THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK, in the perilous days of '98.
CONNIE SOOGAH.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CORNEY McGRATH..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
NELLY NOLAN..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
W. A. LILLIENDAHL..........Manager.
CHASTE, REFINED, UNEXCEPTIONABLE. The magnificent cyclorama of PARIS BY NIGHT, with realistic storm effects. Signor ABECCO, Mr. TOM BARTLEMAN, The FISKA FAMILY, ANGIE SCHOTT. PUNCH AND JUDY. Twenty Minutes in Shadow Land. The Devil's Gorge. Organ Recitals. Admission $1; children half price. No extras. Open afternoon and evening from 2:30 to 5 P. M., and 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, SHELDON AND LEFFINGWELL IN HAND AND GLOVE.
THIS EVENING, BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT. DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH has kindly volunteered and will appear as PYTHIAS.
DAMON..........E. L. DAVENPORT

STEINWAY HALL.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Oct. 14, first appearance in the United States of the eminent musical trouvere, and great character delineator, Mr. FREDERICK MACCABE, in his universally popular entertainment, entitled BEGONE DULL CARE, or an elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing voice, figure, and face, with rapid and picturesque changes of costumes, introducing new and original songs, appropriate music, &c.
For particulars see bills of the day.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS EVENING, BENEFIT OF E. L. DAVENPORT. DAMON AND PYTHIAS. Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH has kindly volunteered and will appear as PYTHIAS.
DAMON..........E. L. DAVENPORT

FLOWERS AND FRUITS AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION

THIS WEEK.

JAMES VICK, OF ROCHESTER, AND C. L. ALLEN, OF QUEENS COUNTY, WILL MAKE UNEQUALED DISPLAYS OF FLOWERS, AND MANY OTHERS WILL CONTEND IN EXHIBITIONS OF FRUIT. SEE OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager.
THE DELUGE.
With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
FALL MEETING 1874 AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 3.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.
SATURDAY, Oct. 17.
Races commence each day punctually at 1 o'clock.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS,

SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.*

WATERS' Concerto ORGANS *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice.* All are warranted for 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new; also, for sale at great bargains. AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States. A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT AT OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LADY PUPIL OF THE LATE H. A. MOLLENhauer, and who completed her musical studies in Dresden, would like a few scholars for the piano; has no objections to go in a school in New-York or Brooklyn. Address L. C., No. 33 East 23d st.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN PIANO-FORTE music; Dr. Wm. Mason's method of technique taught. Address Miss MARY W. BARROWS, No. 309 West 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DRESS-MAKING.

DRESS-MAKING.

No. 27 St. Mark's place, between 2d and 3d avs. Street suits, evening dresses, house dresses, children's suits, infants' trousseaux, fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting done. Orders promptly executed.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MR. JOHN KELLY'S ANSWER.

ANOTHER EPISTLE FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER—THE STORY OF THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.

Mayor Havemeyer, yesterday, was apparently undetermined as to whether he should make an immediate review of Mr. Kelly's answer—but he arrived at a conclusion late in the afternoon. At 6 o'clock Mr. Benneville, his private secretary, furnished the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1874.

To the Citizens of New-York:

On the 18th of September a statement by me was published in several papers accusing John Kelly, formerly Sheriff of this City and County, of fraudulently obtaining large sums of money from the public treasury. As I had become aware of the facts it was my duty to make them public, and in doing so I thought proper, in order to obtain more general perusal of the statement, to intersperse its array of figures with comments and allusions that might otherwise have been ommitted.

Any person, however, who supposes that any severity of language was induced by vindictiveness is mistaken. Although John Kelly has done me the greatest wrong that I have ever suffered from any man, I stated as, I felt that I could sincerely say, that I wished he "had never committed the offenses." But I could not as a public officer honorably conceal them.

He has made an answer, principally characterized by bold and unscrupulous misstatements of law and facts. I believe, however, that in this attempt at imposition he has underrated the intelligence of the community. His answer is cunningly drawn, and might create an impression in the mind of a superficial reader that I had accused him unjustly. I shall allow no such imputation to rest upon me, but on Tuesday next I shall present to the public such an array of proofs, clear, unmistakable, overwhelming, that no doubt can remain as to the justice of the charges. Every material allegation made by me is substantially true. In respect to one of the frauds of which he was accused, there was an inaccuracy, but the aggregate of the amount he obtained by it was understated.

I shall not only fully sustain my former statements, but I shall present for public consideration his connection with another matter than Sheriff's fees, in which he participated in a large payment from the public treasury.

As to all of these matters he can pursue, if he prefer, the prudent policy of silence which he now announces. He cannot, however, by any course he may adopt, escape the public judgment upon his acts. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

Soon after the Mayor arrived at his office he was asked by a friend what he thought of Mr. Kelly's answer.

"What's that passage about the mouse?" inquired the Mayor of his friend.

"What passage?" asked the friend.

"I want the Latin of it," said the Mayor.

"About the mouse?" suggested the friend.

"The mountain and the mouse," answered the Mayor.

"Oh! I know what you mean. Here it is: 'Parturiunt montes, et nascitur ridiculus mus.'"

"That's it," said the Mayor, chuckling over the Latin sentence, and evidently conscious of the logical conclusion that he considered himself the mountain, and Mr. John Kelly the mouse.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

THE TEST CASE OF MARTIN NACHTMAN—A NEW INDICTMENT FOUND.

A large number of persons connected with the liquor trade attended in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to hear the case of Martin Nachtman, indicted for selling liquor without a license, which had been peremptorily set down for trial. The accused was in attendance, accompanied by Messrs. A. Oakey Hall, John McKeon, and Charles S. Spencer, counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney Rollins. Shortly after the opening of court the Grand Jury came in, and presented a number of indictments, among them being a new one against Nachtman. District Attorney Rollins stated that he had discovered an error in the old indictment which would nullify a conviction should there be one, and had therefore had a new indictment drawn. In the old indictment, which had been drawn in accordance with the precedent of the office, the offense of selling liquor without a license was stated to have been committed in the First Ward, whereas it actually had been committed in the Tenth. He did not think the new indictment would call for the attendance of any witnesses other than those whom he should have called to testify on the old indictment; therefore counsel for the defense could have no excuse for requesting a postponement of the trial on that account. The District Attorney having entered a *nolle prosequi* on the old indictment, and discharged the bail, then moved that the accused be held in custody and arraigned to plead to the new indictment so that the trial might proceed at once.

Mr. McKeon said that it was an outrage to ask him to plead to a new indictment before he had had time to examine it. After a proper examination, perhaps he should have to move to quash the indictment, as he would have done on the old one, had not Mr. Rollins discovered the error. He protested against being driven to trial in such a hasty manner, and demanded a copy of the indictment. Counsel then moved for a postponement of the arraignment until next day, in order that he might examine the indictment.

Mr. Rollins assured counsel for the defense that the new indictment only contained the name of one person, to whom liquor had been sold, not mentioned in the old indictment, and contended that no fair reason existed for postponing the case. He again moved that the prisoner be arraigned and the trial proceeded with.

After a rather exciting discussion, in which Mr. McKeon positively declined to enter a plea before he had examined the indictment, Judge Sutherland—who said that he saw no reason why the trial, for which every preparation had been made, should not proceed—ordered the clerk to enter a plea of not guilty, after which counsel could move for a postponement if he so desired.

Mr. Hall said that the defense would enter a plea of not guilty, provided they would be allowed to substitute another afterward should they so desire. The court had no objection to such an arrangement, and a formal plea of not guilty was entered. A motion to postpone the case was then made, and vigorously opposed by Mr. Rollins. Judge Sutherland finally allowed the case to go over until to-day, and fixed the prisoner's bail at $5,000, which was promptly furnished in the District Attorney's office.

THE SON OF A TURKISH BANKER SENT TO PRISON.

Leo Peijantz, indicted for the larceny of $32 in money from Lucca Feinstein, of No. 218 Grand street, pleaded guilty to the charge in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Peijantz, who is a respectable-looking man of about twenty-five years, informed Dr. Rosenthal, the court interpreter, that he was the son of a wealthy banker and silk broker in Constantinople, and had left his native land to gratify his curiosity. He arrived in this country a few months since, and endeavored to obtain employment, but had been unsuccessful. In a moment of temptation he took the money, $12 of which he expended in clothing, intending to reimburse the owner on receiving a remittance from his father, which he expected daily. The clothing he had given to the owner of the money, and if permitted to do so would return to Constantinople on the receipt of his father's money. Dr. Rosenthal said that the prisoner was evidently a man of education and refinement, who spoke the Greek, French, Italian, and German languages fluently. He seemed to feel his position keenly, and from repeated conversations had with him, the doctor said he believed the prisoner's statement to be true. Assistant District Attorney Nolan said the case was a pitiful one, and recommended itself to the merciful consideration of the court. Judge Sutherland said he sympathized with the prisoner, who had evidently been driven to commit crime, and would only send him to the Penitentiary for thirty days, at the expiration of which term, perhaps, his father's remittance will have arrived.

AITKEN, SON & CO.'S OPENING.

The Fall and Winter opening of Aitken, Son & Co.'s millinery and trimming department yesterday attracted a large representation of would-be purchasers to the sales-rooms of the firm, at the corner of Broadway and Eighteenth street. The display of imported goods was one of the finest of the season, and certainly embraced variety and richness of material enough to satisfy the most fastidious of tastes. Among the newest and most favored styles in hats was one of black velvet, sailor shape, trimmed with a long scarf of "Cardinal" colored silk and feathers of the same shade; a "Mme. Virot" of dark navy-blue silk, slightly rolled in front, and trimmed with soft, twisted velvet, soft, blue silk bow, caught with a tip, and a long fall of thread lace in the back; a dark, plum-colored, sailor-shape, trimmed with a twist of light peach blossom silk, knotted at the back, with long ends; a gray felt, with broad, rolling brim caught up at one side and trimmed with dark green velvet, long gray plume, and "sphinx" bird; a broad-brimmed gray felt caught up in front, and trimmed with long gray plume and bows of cardinal-colored silk. Apart from these attractions is a very fine display of children's and misses' sailor-shaped hats, trimmed with fancy birds and wings; also a large stock of jet ornaments and new shades and patterns of ribbons.

THE CITY RECORD.

Mr. W. F. McNamara, the attorney for Mr. William C. Rhodes, the defeated competitor for the printing of the *City Record*, yesterday served on each of the *City Record* Commissioners, including the Controller, the order of Judge Pratt forbidding payments to be made to Martin B. Brown for the printing of the City's official organ. It will be remembered that Mr. Rhodes, while claiming to be a lower bidder than Brown for the work, to the extent of $15,000 on the whole contract, also claimed that his bid had been rejected by the Commissioners for mere informalities which he should have been allowed an opportunity to correct. It is understood that, notwithstanding the injunction forbidding payment, Mr. Brown will continue to print the paper, taking the risk of eventually getting his pay.

BUSINESS NOTES.

THE STOCK MARKET—CONVENTION OF WESTERN RAILROAD MEN—MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The leading feature of the stock market yesterday was Lake Shore, which exhibited considerable buoyancy. The advance in the stocks was sufficiently explained during the afternoon when it became known that the company, on Tuesday evening, closed the pending negotiations for $3,000,000 of its second mortgage bonds. The price at which the bonds were sold will net the company $2,700,000. This loan will extinguish the floating debt and leave a cash surplus in the treasury of $1,400,000. One-third of the money for the bonds was paid in yesterday. The net earnings for the next four months are estimated at $2,300,000, which give the company $3,700,000 cash, applicable to interests and dividends.

In Pacific Mail there was a marked decline, caused by the receipt of intelligence that, during the typhoon which visited the coast of China on the 21st ult., the Pacific Mail steam-ship Alaska had been blown ashore and stranded on the rocks. There was a recovery in the stock, however, later, when the news transpired that the ship had been floated off the rocks, having suffered comparatively little damage, and that $30,000 would cover the utmost loss sustained by the company.

Rumors were afloat yesterday that a prominent Broadway shipping-house engaged in the West India trade had failed. The members of the firm, however, in response to inquiries addressed to them by a reporter of THE TIMES, denied in the most positive manner that their house had suspended. It is not improbable, however, that the firm is experiencing at least temporary embarrassment, as their paper is offering on the street at much below the market rates.

It was also reported that C. A. De Wolf, shipping and commission merchant, No. 3 South street, had failed. This report, upon investigation, proved to be well founded. The liabilities of the suspended firm are estimated at $100,000.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, the following applications for membership were approved:

A. H. Cortelyou, E. S. Edger, C. H. Hallock, C. Jacoby, Charles C. Morling, Newton A. Parks, Stephen Pettus, M. J. Quinan, L. E. Ralli, C. W. Wolfe. Messrs. Pool, Dale, and Spear were appointed the Complaint Committee for the month of October.

Representatives of the various railroad routes to the West met in convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this City yesterday. The following is a list of the roads represented:

Michigan Central Railroad—James T. Joy representative.

Lake Shore Railroad—Amasa Stone, Jr., representative.

Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad—J. D. Cox representative.

Cadada Southern Railroad—Messrs. Wicks and Rucker representatives.

Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad—Mr. Diehl representative.

Vandalia Line Railroad—W. R. McKeen representative.

Lines of the Pennsylvania Company and Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroads—Thomas A. Scott, J. N. McCullogh, and William Shawrep resentatives.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—W. O. Hugart representative.

Atlantic and Great Western and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad—Mr. Devereaux representative.

The objects for which the convention was held were the signing of the ratification of the Saratoga agreement in regard to dispatch and fast freight lines; the consideration of some concerted action in the vexed matter of ticket agencies, (especially the hotel agencies,) through tickets, and other interests pertaining to the passenger traffic generally; and the confirmation of the appointment of the Board of Railway Commissioners established by the Saratoga Convention, as well as taking action on the vacancy in that board created by the resignation of Mr. Samuel Gill, the Louisville commissioner. The board, when full, is composed of seven members, and its functions embrace the consideration and adjustment of such difficulties, and the general settlement of such questions, as may arise from time to time among the different roads. The present session of the convention commenced a few days ago at Toledo, Ohio. At this gathering no representative of the Grand Trunk was present, for the reason, it is understood, that a change of grade, or some other important works on that line, required the personal supervision of all its principal officers. The convention thereupon adjourned from Toledo, to meet in this City yesterday, when the Grand Trunk again failed to put in an appearance, and the business went on without the appearance of any representative from that line.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the meeting organized by electing Gen. J. D. Cox, of Cincinnati, Chairman, and Mr. John P. Green, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Secretary. An animated discussion of the general interests of all the lines was participated in by most of the representatives, and lasted two or three hours; but the meeting on the whole was exceedingly harmonious. The only important business transacted was the signing by all the delegates present of the Saratoga agreement, and the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. Gill, one of the members of the Board of Commissioners. This vacancy, however, was not filled yesterday, nor was any action taken in the matter of the ticket agencies—hotel or otherwise. Shortly after 2 o'clock the convention adjourned *sine die*.

In the afternoon the parlor of the St. Nicholas, in which the Railroad Convention sat, was occupied by the general freight agents of the Western lines, who then organized their regular monthly meeting for the regulation of freight rates, auditing of accounts, and the transaction of other miscellaneous business. The Eastern freight agents, representing the freight interests of what are known as the "Red, White, and Blue Lines," and whose monthly meeting commenced at the Metropolitan Hotel on Wednesday morning, concluded their business yesterday afternoon, and adjourned.

A DOG-FIGHT BROKEN UP.

Yesterday morning a crowd of New-York and Brooklyn roughs assembled at W. Scott's saloon, at Fort Hamilton, to witness a dog-fight between a yellow dog belonging to Harry Jennings, of Broome street, and a white English bull-dog belonging to one Pat Kelly. The stakes were $500 a side, and the entrance money was $2. By 2 o'clock nearly 100 sporting men were collected in the pit, and the washing and sponging of the dogs took place. As the white dog was being weighed, cries of "Bergh" and "Police" arose on all sides, and a rush was made for the open air. It was no false alarm, for on one side was seen the officers of the society, and on the other Capt. McKeller and a force of Police. They were approaching the house at full speed, jumping fences and deep ruts that came in their way. Away to the rear of the building rushed the roughs, stumbling and scrambling over each other in their efforts to escape. The officers surrounded the structure and found the pit in the basement regularly built, and complete in all its appurtenances. A cock-pit, in sections, also stood in one corner. In the pit was a large wash-tub full of soap and sponges, and a small hand-bag containing some of Harry Jennings' business cards, bottles of ointments and lotions, and a pair of spectacles. The officers captured the white dog, together with all the articles in the pit, thus completely preventing the fight taking place. Among those found on the premises were Harry Jennings, James Marshall, of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue; Reddy, the Blacksmith; John Snooks, J. Giddings, and many other well-known dog-fanciers and cock-fighters. The place was well chosen, for it was impossible for the officers to get within a quarter of a mile without being observed from the house. No arrests were made, as the fight had not begun. Harry Jennings is a noted dog-fighter, and was formerly in business in Boston. He has already served a term in State's Prison.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Proposals for dry goods, boots and shoes, and 3,000 barrels of flour were yesterday opened at the office of the Department of Charities and Correction, in the presence of Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern and Controller Green. No contracts were awarded in consequence of the high prices demanded. The following were the bids offered:

By Nehler, Trask & Ripley, men's brogans at $1 25 per pair, women's balmorals at $1 05 and $1 12½; by W. A. Rainson & Co., men's brogans at $1 25, women's balmorals at 95 cents; by Louis Steinbach, brown sheeting, per yard, 10 cents; cotton kersey, 13½ cents; gray meltons, 34 cents; bed tickings, 18½ cents; gingham, 9 cents; twilled flannels, 45 cents; by H. Wronkow, gray meltons, 36 cents; ginghams, 9½ cents; by Teft, Griswold & Co., brown sheeting, 10½ cents; cotton kersey, 15 cents; gray meltons, 37½ cents; bed tickings, 17½ cents; gingham, 11½ cents; twilled flannels, 45 cents; Canton flannels, 16 cents.

Proposals for 2,000 barrels of flour were made by the following firms: Hollester & Chamberlain, $6 per barrel; H. K. Thurber, $6 08; Wheeler & Hillery, $5 95; Theodore J. Husteed, $5 97.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, President Westervelt in the chair. The Executive Committee reported the adoption of a resolution awarding the following contracts. To Charles W. Kearney, contracts for white and yellow pine timber at 33 cents, and 44 cents per cubic foot; for oak planking and fenders at $47 37 per thousand, board measure. To John L. Burke, contract for spikes, bolts, bands, and stay-plates at $10,697. To Charles Watrous and Charles H. Wilson, contract for spruce timber and planking at $22 per thousand, board measure.

The committee also submitted a resolution leasing pier No. 37, East River, for a term of five years, to R. Cornell White, at a yearly rent of $3,000, with the condition that the portion of the pier now being occupied by the City as a dumping board be reserved during the period of the lease for the same purpose.

A number of unimportant communications were read and referred to the Executive Committee.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THIRD DAY OF THE CREEDMOOR FALL MEETING.

CONTESTS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, GATLING GUN, ALL-COMERS, PRESS, AND CONSOLATION MATCHES—COMPLETED SCORES.

The Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association was resumed at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday morning. The number of spectators was greater than on the preceding day, many of whom were present for the purpose of taking part in the "All-comers' Match." Shortly before 11 A. M. the second stage of the "Officers' Match" was commenced, and the contest for the Gatling gun, and secondary prizes, at 500 yards distance. The following is a list of the scores in the Officers' Match:

Name.	200 Yds.	Total	500 Yds.	Total	Gd. Total
Adjt. Murphy (12th)	3 2 4 2 0	11	4 3 4 0 4	15	26
Capt. Barker (8th)	2 3 2 2 3	12	2 0 3 4 3	12	24
Lt. Col. Gildersleeve (12th	2 2 3 2 3	12	3 2 4 2 0	11	23
Col. Scott (8th)	3 0 2 2 2	9	2 3 2 0 2	9	18
Lt. Col. Hitchcock (9th)	3 3 2 4 2	14	0 3 0 0 0	3	17
Gen. Shaler (First Div.)	2 2 2 3 4	13	0 0 2 0 0	2	15
Lt. Col. Mitchell (First Div)	0 0 4 3 3	10	4 0 0 0 0	4	14
Col. Jussen (First Div.)	4 0 2 0 2	8	0 0 0 0 0	0	8
Col. E. Gilon (55th)	3 2 0 2 0	7	0 0 0 0 0	0	7
Major Davenport (8th)	0 0 0 0 3	3	0 0 0 0 0	0	3
Total					155

The scores winning the first three prizes are as follows:

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

W. C. Clark	3 0 0 0 3 0 3—9
James Ross	3 4 4 3 4 3 4—25
W. Lindsay	0 0 0 4 3 4 3—14
D. E. Vannet	0 3 2 2 2 2 3—14
D. Cameron	4 4 4 4 0 4 3—23
J. Irwin	4 4 2 3 2 2 2—19
W. P. Edmundstone	4 2 3 3 4 4 4—24
W. Keiller	0 0 0 0 4 3 4—11
W. Robertson	3 3 3 2 3 2 2—18
W. F. Stevenson	3 2 3 3 3 4 3—21
T. Duke	0 0 0 2 2 3 3—10
A. Pyle	3 0 3 4 3 3 2—18
Total	206

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. Horsfall	0 0 2 0 2 0 2—6
Private Berrian	4 3 2 0 2 4 3—18
Lieut. Carmichael	0 3 3 4 3 2 4—19
Drum Major Strube	3 0 3 3 2 0 0—11
Private Barry	0 4 3 4 3 4 4—22
Sergt. Magner	2 4 3 2 3 2 4—20
Private Freeman	3 4 3 4 2 0 0—12
Private Lockwood	0 2 0 3 4 3 3—15
Private Bocker	2 4 2 2 0 0 4—14
Private Ferris	4 3 3 3 3 3 2—21
Private Roux	0 2 3 2 4 4 4—19
Private Greve	4 3 0 3 3 2 4—19
Total	196

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Col. Gildersleeve	3 3 3 0 3 2 4—18
H. B. Smith	4 4 3 2 2 3 3—21
J. T. Van Rensselaer	0 2 4 0 3 0 3—12
W. H. Murphy	4 4 0 3 3 4 3—21
Charles Heizman	2 2 0 3 3 3 2—15
Henry Fulton	3 3 2 0 3 4 2—17
J. H. Wood	2 2 3 3 4 2 0—16
A. Wood	4 2 0 2 3 0 4—15
W. C. Reddy	2 3 3 2 2 3 2—17
W. S. Smith	0 4 4 2 4 2 2—18
J. Beattie	0 4 3 0 0 2 0—9
T. J. Dolan	2 4 4 0 3 2 0—15
Total	194

The Gatling gun is now the property of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, having been twice won under the same conditions.

Drum Major Strube, of the Twenty-second Regiment, was detected by Capt. Douglas, of the Eighty-fourth, using ammunition different from that provided by the State in the latter contest. He was therefore ruled out, and the protest will be considered by the Executive Committee to-day.

The *Army and Navy Journal* match, open to teams from all military organizations in the United States, was next contested. The following are the scores of the winning teams:

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

J. P. M. Richards	2 3 4 4 4 4 4—25
F. S. Gardner	3 3 4 4 4 4 3—25
H. H. Meday	3 4 4 4 3 3 3—24
E. H. Sanford	3 3 4 3 3 4 3—23
T. W. Linton	3 3 4 3 4 2 3—23
W. B. Coughtry	4 4 3 0 4 3 3—21
J. L. Price	3 3 3 3 3 3 3—21
F. McMillen	3 0 2 3 4 3 4—19
Sergt. Burrell	0 3 4 3 4 3 2—19
B. Dominick	3 0 3 0 4 3 4—17
A. P. Riker	2 4 2 0 4 0 3—15
T. L. Camerden	3 0 3 3 3 3 0—15
Total	237

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Fulton	3 4 4 3 4 4 4—26
Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve	3 4 4 3 4 3 4—25
Capt. Smith	3 3 4 4 4 3 3—24
Sergt. A. Wood	2 2 3 4 4 4 3—22
Private Smith	3 4 2 4 3 3 3—22
Private Dolan	3 3 3 3 3 3 3—21
Capt. Van Rensselaer	4 2 3 4 3 2 2—20
Lieut. Heizman	3 0 3 0 4 3 3—16
Adjt. Murphy	3 3 4 3 0 0 2—15
Private Beattie	2 2 4 3 0 0 4—15
Private Reddy	3 2 2 0 3 2 3—15
Sergt. J. H. Wood	2 0 4 0 2 2 2—12
Total	233

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Private Backer	3 3 2 4 4 4 4—24
Private Roux	3 4 4 4 3 2 3—23
Capt. Horsfall	4 2 3 3 2 3 3—20
J. Barony	3 4 2 2 3 3 3—20
Lieut. Carmichael	3 3 3 2 2 4 2—19
Private Freeman	3 3 3 3 0 3 3—18
Private Greve	3 3 2 2 2 4 2—18
Private Berrian	2 3 3 2 3 3 2—18
Sergt. Magner	4 2 3 4 0 2 2—17
Private Lockwood	3 3 0 2 4 2 3—17
Private Ferris	4 3 4 3 0 3 0—17
Drum Major Strube	0 2 4 3 4 0 4—17
Total	226

The contests for the All-comers', Press, and Consolation matches were rapidly completed, and concluded the programme for the day. The first prize in the Press match, a gold badge valued at $50, was won by Thomas Lloyd, of *Harper's Weekly*. The scores of the Consolation and All-comers matches were not completed. The Bennett match will be contested to-day, and an additional interest will be added in the presence of the Irish team, who have signified their intention to be present and take part in the contest. Messrs. E. Remington & Sons have accepted the challenge emanating from Mr. Rigby for a contest between the muzzle and breech loading rifles, but state that in doing so they cannot undertake to "make any rules governing the riflemen," as they have their own peculiar views about cleaning and loading their pieces, with which the former do not wish to interfere.

YACHTING.

REGATTA OF THE MANHATTAN YACHT CLUB—A FINE DAY AND GOOD SAIL—THE CARRIE, SKIP JACK, AND ZEPHYR THE WINNERS.

The annual Fall regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club was sailed yesterday under most favorable auspices. The time for the start was fixed at 12 o'clock M., and at that hour ten yachts were anchored in line at a point off the Manhattan Yacht Club-House, at the foot of East Eighty-ninth street, East River. Seven of these belonged to the club. The names of the yachts entered, with their owners, were as follows:

T. J. Crombie, owned by Alexander Thain.
Mary Gibson, owned by N. Lockwood.
Carrie, owned by B. L. Hayden.
Oriole, owned by Jacob Varian.
J. L. Lanthier, owned by A. J. Brush.
Skip Jack, owned by J. D. Brashington.
Zephyr, owned by John Hyslop.
Cora, owned by William A. Wright.
Sissy, owned by Charles Freeman.
S. T. Orr, owned by Simeon Gordon.

The Regatta Committee consisted of W. H. Duckworth, S. M. Simpson, W. H. Simonton, and D. A. Close. The Judges of the race were Capt. W. H. Platt, Charles Cumming, and Newton Squire. The course to be sailed was, for yachts of the first-class, from the anchorage at the foot of Eighty-ninth street up through Hell Gate to the Sound, to and around a buoy off Throgg's Point, thence to and around the Stepping Stones buoy, and return to a stake-boat placed opposite the club-house. For second-class yachts, the same course, as far as the Throgg's Point buoy and return. The prizes offered were: For first-class yachts, a silver ice-pitcher; for second-class yachts, a silver cake-basket. In addition to these, which were to be sailed for exclusively by the yachts belonging to the club, a prize was offered for outside yachts not yet selected. These yachts were the Cora, Sissy, and Orr, all three sailing in the second class. Considerable delay was occasioned in getting off on account of the difficulty of the yachts being kept in line, the tide running so strong as to cause them to be constantly dragging their anchors. At last the first gun for preparation was fired from the deck of Commodore Cooper's yacht Orion, and three minutes later the second gun, fired at 1:08 P. M., sent the yachts of the second class off. The Orr caught the wind first, and took the lead, followed by the Sissy, Cora, Skip Jack, and Zephyr in order named. Five minutes after this start a third gun caused the jibs of the first class to go up, and away went the Lanthier, Gibson, Oriole, Carrie, and Crombie in order. As soon as the fleet was well under way the Orion, with the Regatta Committee on board, hoisted sail, and followed in pursuit. The wind at the start was blowing fresh from the north-west, and, in apprehension of its increasing, most of the yachts were under reefed mainsails. No sooner was Hell Gate passed, however, than the wind slackened somewhat, and as the craft stretched out in the race up through the Narrows between Ward's Island and Fort Schuyler, they shook out their reefs, and pressed forward under full sail. The fleet presented a very pretty spectacle at this point. The wind was still fresh, and the yachts had it on the larboard quarter. The various sailing qualities of the yachts came out prominently under its influence, and long before Throgg's Point buoy was reached the foremost and the rearmost, for the finish, were well-nigh indicated. The greater number of the first-class passed by and took the lead of the second class, and the first buoy at Throgg's Point was rounded in the following order and time:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Mary Gibson	2	23	20	Skip Jack	2	31	30
Lanthier	2	27	25	Crombie	2	33	25
Oriole	2	28	45	Orr	2	35	30
Carrie	2	29	00	Sissy	2	35	50
Zephyr	2	30	44	Cora	2	37	10

After rounding the buoy the yachts of the second class commenced their homeward run, while those of the first went on and turned the Stepping Stones buoy in the following order and time:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Gibson	2	39	03	Carrie	2	44	35
Lanthier	2	42	06	Crombie	2	50	20
Oriole	2	43	35				

By the time all yachts had got well away on the home run the wind had shifted from north-west to west, and finally to the south-west, and from Fort Schuyler through the Narrows to Hell Gate it was a dead beat to windward. The wind had freshened to a stiff breeze, and it became a matter of management as well as swift sailing to win the race. The Gibson, which had been leading all along in her class, was outmaneuvered and outsailed in the various tacks by the Oriole and Carrie successively, while the Zephyr, in the second class, which had been far ahead, was overhauled by the Skip Jack. Hell Gate was safely passed, and the fleet rounded the home-stake at the foot of Eighty-ninth street, in the following order and time:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Skip Jack	4	36	25	Lanthier	4	47	17
Zepher	4	41	28	Orr	4	54	15
Carrie	4	43	10	Sissy	4	57	03
Oriole	4	44	41	Cora	5	06	40
Gibson	4	46	38				

The prize of the first class was awarded to the Carrie; that of the second class to the Skip Jack, while the Zephyr carried off the Union prize. The day was much enjoyed by all engaged in the sail, and the regatta pronounced a decided success.

THE TURF.

LAST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK—ARTHUR AND AMERICAN GIRL THE WINNERS.

The Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association terminated yesterday, and there was a moderate attendance of spectators. There were two races, the first being the 2:50, in which there were eight entries and five starters, among them D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur, who won in four heats, Midget taking the first heat.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1874.—Third day of Fall meeting. Purse $600 for horses that had never beaten 2:50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace's blk. g. Arthur	5	1	1	1
B. Mace's b. m. Midget	1	3	4	4
John Murphy's br. g. Cheston	2	2	3	2
R. D. Harris' b. m. Linnie Case	3	4	2	3
A. Baurette's r. g. T. E. Gordon	4	5	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:15½	2:36½
Second heat	40	1:16½	2:37¾
Third heat	39½	1:16½	2:37
Fourth heat	38½	1:15	2:37¼

THE FREE-FOR-ALL PURSE.

The second race was the purse of $2,500, free for all, in which American Girl, Camors, and Sensation started. The Girl was the favorite, and won in four heats, the first being a dead heat between her and Camors.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $2,500; free for all; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Wm. Lovell's b. m. American Girl	0	1	1	1
J. F. Merrow's blk. g. Camors	0	3	2	3
R. Mace's b. g. Sensation	3	2	3	2
D. Mace's b. g. Henry	drawn.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:09¾	2:24¾
Second heat	37	1:09	2:25
Third heat	35	1:08	2:23¼
Fourth heat	36½	1:11	2:25

THE BETTING ON THE JEROME STAKES.

The following are the latest odds on the Jerome Stakes in Morrissey's betting bank:

	Taken.		Taken.
Acrobat	2 to 1	Botany Bay	8 to 1
Madge	3 to 1	Trumpington	10 to 1
Brigand	4 to 1	Bannerette	10 to 1
A. Pennington	4 to 1	Rutherford	10 to 1
Saxon	5 to 1	Nettie Norton	10 to 1
Reform	5 to 1	The Hoaxer	10 to 1
Regardless	6 to 1	Court Hampton	15 to 1
Grinstead	8 to 1		

Steel Eyes was scratched Sept. 30, at 12:23 P. M. He went amiss and was not brought up from the nursery farm. He was heavily backed and there will be a great disappointment at his non-appearance.

BASE-BALL.

The amateur Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, defeated the Easton professionals, after a very close game, on the Union Grounds, yesterday, by a score of 3 to 2. The following is the score:

EASTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	CHELSEA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Parks, l. f.	1	0	1	0	Fleet, 3d b.	0	1	1	2
Haug, 3d b.	1	1	1	3	West, 2d b.	0	0	3	0
Waitt, c. f.	0	0	6	0	Metcalf, s. s.	1	0	4	4
Allison, 1st b.	0	1	2	0	Cassidy, c. f.	0	1	1	0
Bradley, p.	0	0	2	4	Rule, p.	0	2	1	2
Miller, c.	0	1	5	3	Devyr, r. f.	1	1	0	0
Wadsworth, s. s.	0	2	5	2	Horrigan, l. f.	1	1	4	0
Smith, r. f.	0	0	0	0	Dodge, 1st b.	0	2	9	0
Banker, 2d b.	0	0	5	1	Reach, c.	0	0	4	1
Totals	2	5	27	18	Totals	3	7	27	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Easton	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Chelsea	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—3

Runs earned—None.
First base by errors of opponents—Easton, 1; Chelsea, 8.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Thomas Carey, of the Mutual Club.
Wides pitched by Bradley, 19; by Rule, 6.
Total fielding errors—Chelsea, 5; Easton, 11.

On the Union Grounds to-day, the Baltimores play the Atlantics, and to-morrow the Mutuals.

In Boston yesterday, the Red Stockings beat the Atlantics. Score, 29 to 0.

THE CLERGYMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE LEAGUE.

The Clergymen's Mutual Insurance League of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its annual meeting in the vestry-room of Trinity Church yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Putnam, of New-Jersey, presided, and Rev. R. A. Poole, of Albany, acted as Secretary. Rev. William Dunnell, the Treasurer, presented his report for the year ending Sept. 15, of which the following is an abstract:

RECEIPTS.

Balance Sept. 15, 1873	$2,923 79
Mortuary dues	39,010 00
Admission fees, &c.	1,073 34
Total	$43,007 13

EXPENDITURES.

Heirs of deceased members	$40,008 00
Miscellaneous	140 85
Total	$41,148 85
Cash balance	1,858 28

The amount of funds on deposit is $2,205 69, and of cash on hand, $1,858 28.

Since the foundation of the league 1,356 members have been admitted, 64 have died, and 240 have withdrawn or been dropped, leaving a membership of 1,052 at the present time. Nineteen members have died during the year, and to their heirs has been paid the sum of $2,100 each.

A WOMAN ACCUSES THREE YOUNG MEN OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Three young men, who gave their names as Peter Brady, a plumber, of No. 329 East Twenty-second street, William O'Neill, silk-spinner, of No. 347 First avenue, and W. H. Culhane, stage-driver, of No. 491 Avenue A, were arraigned for trial in the Court of Special Sessions, charged with assault and battery upon a woman named Lizzie Cutler. The woman, in giving her evidence, said that the prisoners had knocked her down and robbed her. This statement was a complete surprise to Counsellor Price, who defended the prisoners. They were at once transferred to the Tombs Police Court in order that a new complaint for highway robbery might be preferred against them. While this complaint was being investigated the woman made a further charge of a more serious nature against the prisoner Brady. Considerable contradictory testimony was taken, after which the case was adjourned until to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. A. C. McClurg, of Chicago, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman James R. Lofland, of Delaware, is at the Sturtevant House.

Inspector General Edmund Schriver, United States Army, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, is at the Gilsey House.

Benson J. Lossing, of Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., is at the Coleman House.

State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) of Hartford, and Gen. Thomas W. Sherman, United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Attorney General Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse; Gen. Thomas J. Wood, United States Army; Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y.; Henry Wells, of Aurora, N. Y., and D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. D. Cox and Gen. G. B. Wright, of Ohio; Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, N. Y., and J. H. Devereux, President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

At the meeting of the Department of Parks, on Wednesday, President Stebbins in the chair, the following contracts were awarded. The masonry, stone-cutting, and stonefitting for the outset arch of the Central Park to John Hogan at $7,000; iron, carpenters', and painters' work to T. W. Rollins, at $16,450; laying concrete flagging in the Five Points Park to J. J. Schillinger, at twenty-eight cents per square foot; masonry and stone-cutting work of the Gapston Bridge in Central Park to Moran & Armstrong at $3,987; carpenters' and painters' work of the same to T. W. Rollins, at $2,750. The Secretary was directed to advertise for proposals to repair the sea wall of the Battery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The inquest in the case of Lieut. C. F. De Borst, killed at Creedmoor, will be held by Coroner Woltman to-morrow.

Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany will lecture this evening at Steinway Hall in behalf of the Washington National Monument.

We are indebted to the purser of the steam-ship City of New-York for the prompt delivery of our Cuban mail package.

The free library and reading-room of the Cooper Union will be open on Sundays during the Fall and Winter, from 12 M. to 9 P. M., beginning Oct. 5.

W. E. Harding walked from Thirty-eighth street and Fifth avenue to the Jerome Park Club-house, yesterday morning, in one hour, twenty-five minutes, and thirty-eight seconds.

Jeremiah Dunn, who said he was a laborer, broke into the soap factory of Wagner J. Hull, No. 100 Cliff street, yesterday morning. On being arraigned at the Tombs he was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Ten large photographs, valued at $100 each, were stolen from Mr. Gurney, the photographer, corner Broadway and Eighteenth street, some time ago. Yesterday Detectives Clapp and Leahy found them in Joseph Kohler's stationery store in Chatham street.

Adam Hauser, the butcher, of No. 45 Jackson street, who on Thursday last was accidentally struck in the stomach with a butcher's cleaver by Jacob Hahn, died yesterday. Hahn is in custody, and an inquest will be held.

The Steuben Schuetzen Association, Sixtus L. Kapf, President, had its seventh annual sharp-shooting festival at the Lion Brewery Park, yesterday. At the close of the contest a number of valuable prizes were awarded to the best marksmen.

In the case of Joseph Beck and Nathan Hess, charged with attempted swindling by means of irregular bonds of the North Shore Railroad of Long Island, a lengthy examination was held before Judge Morgan at the Tombs yesterday. A final decision will be rendered to-day.

The Tenth Assembly District German Republican Association met in East Fourth street last night, when the prospects of the pending campaign were discussed, and resolutions were passed ratifying the Republican State ticket and indorsing the action of the Utica Convention.

The famous Hardin contested will case, which has been before Surrogate Hutchings for about a year, will be summed up to-day in the Surrogate's Court, Mr. Porter for Mrs. "Hardin," alias Mrs. Walker, and Mr. John Burrill for the contestant relatives of the late George Hardin.

Free lectures on "Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene," will be given at the New-York Evening High School. Students are now being registered for the session of 1874–5. The lectures will commence Monday evening, Oct. 5, at the school building on Thirteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

William Mitchell, a young man, was arrested last evening by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, charged with having on the 7th of last August stolen $230 in cash and a revolver from the room of John Ingleman, at No. 199 South street. The prisoner will be taken to court to-day.

Isaac Tannenholz, a clerk, was arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Tombs yesterday, for stealing $400 worth of property from his employer, Isaac Goldstein, keeper of a loan office at No. 82 East Ninth street. The prisoner was remanded back into the custody of Detectives Leahy and Clapp, of Central Office, who made the arrest.

The monthly returns of the City Mission for September show that there are thirty City Missionaries employed, who made during the month 2,014 visits and 414 calls, held seventy-seven meetings, obtained twelve temperance pledges, distributed 11,336 tracts, and gave relief to thirty-six families, meals, lodgings, &c. The Treasurer's statement shows: receipts, $2,777 02; payments, (including deficit,) $14,834 16; deficit, $12,057 14.

At the request of the National Temperance Society and the Woman's Temperance Union, Dr. James Edmunds, of London, will deliver an address upon the "Medical Use of Beer, Wine, and other Stimulants by Women," in Association Hall, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-third street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Rebecca Collins, President of the Woman's Temperance Union of New-York, will preside.

The Competitive Examining Board of the Civil Service Department commenced operations yesterday, and examinations were made of candidates for two vacancies in the Naval Department, one, that of Chief Transportation Clerk, worth $1,800 per annum, and the other, that of liquidation of vessels, to which there is attached a salary of $1,400 a year. There were six competitors. The result of the examination will be reported to-morrow to Mr. Laflin.

BROOKLYN.

The water taxes collected during the last month amounted to $38,322 11.

The name of the South-side Railroad has been changed to the "Southern Railroad of Long Island."

James Howard, aged twenty, was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Walsh on a charge of brutally beating his mother.

In obedience to the demand of the Board of Supervisors the Commissioners have revoked the appointment of John A. Murtha as Chief Clerk.

During September, 136 permits for the erection of new buildings were granted by the Department of Fire and Buildings, as against 92 during the month of August.

A sufficient quantity of stone having been secured, work will not be again interrupted on the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge until the frosty weather sets in.

Mr. Henry Bergh has written a letter to Superintendent Folk, thanking him for his prompt suppression of an attempt made some days ago to violate the law by holding a pigeon-shooting match at Deerfoot Park.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday, the assessment for building the sewer in North First street, between Hoyt and Bond streets, was confirmed in the sum of $1,590 47, and the roll was directed to be remitted to the Common Council for action.

The Hartford fire insurance companies have unanimously resolved to stop taking risks in Chicago on and after Oct. 1. The Ætna, which holds $5,000,000 of risks in that city, and which was erroneously reported as standing out against the combination, has also become a party to it.

Judge Bendict, in the United States District Court, decided, in the case of Hattie Gallaher against the steamer State of New-York, that a married woman can bring action against common carriers, independent of her husband, for the recovery of her personal property lost or stolen.

A good deal of opposition is made by the residents of the Fifth Ward to the occupation by the offal contractor of the dock at the foot of Gold street. There are two school-houses near the dock, and the stench from the offal is almost unbearable. Police protection had to be furnished yesterday on the dock to the contractor's men.

William Jourdan, on the afternoon of Sept. 26, entered the house of Mr. Rigby, in Jay street, while it was on fire, and took away a quantity of jewelry. When arrested he said that he had no intention of stealing, but merely took the jewelry for safe-keeping, and hoped to get a reward for its return. Judge Walsh sent him to the Penitentiary for ninety days.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton furnished half the amount of bail ($1,500) required of him to appear for trial on the indictment for criminal libel recently found against him by the Grand Jury. Mr. Franklin Woodruff, one of Mr. Moulton's partners, furnished the necessary bond. The remaining $1,500 will be furnished to-day by Mr. Robinson, another of Mr. Moulton's partners.

George R. Stanton was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday, on a charge of stealing a coat worth $50 from an errand boy named Walsh. The boy had been sent to a house in Harrison street with the coat from a clothier's. Stanton took the parcel from him at the door, saying it was "all right," but the boy, not seeing him enter, caused his arrest. Stanton is well known to the police.

The will of an eccentric old man named Neil Dougherty, who recently died in this city, has just been filed. Dougherty had no relatives. He left $12,000 to a man named McLaughlin whom he had only known for a month. The greater part of his fortune, amounting to nearly $100,000, has been left in trust to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, in Ireland, to establish a "Dougherty American Institute" for the education of poor children.

NEW-JERSEY.

Abram Ledobeer, a young druggist of Paterson, left his store at noon on Sunday last and has not since been seen.

Gas was introduced into Greenville yesterday, and last night, for the first time in the town's history, the streets were lighted by gas.

During an affray in a saloon on Willow street, Hoboken, on Thursday night, a man named Judge was stabbed in the neck with a cotton hook. His injury is not deemed a serious one.

A few days ago Valentine Scholland, who recently stabbed and cut his wife so badly that it was feared that she could not live, appeared before Judge Hoffman in the Hudson County Special Sessions, and waiving indictment and trial by jury, pleaded a charge of assault with intent to kill. Yesterday his counsel made application to withdraw the plea that the case might go before the Grand Jury and be tried by petty jury. Judge Hoffman directed counsel to make the application on Monday next when the case will be called for trial.

S. S. Gonabrant, a well-known real-estate broker of Jersey City Heights, was yesterday appointed by Surrogate McCogue, guardian of Myra Freeman, youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary Freeman, who was killed last Winter by her son Joseph.

Owing to the depression of trade, and the light traffic over the road, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have put their shop hands on eight hours' time. In the shops at Altoona employment is furnished during only five days of the week, and many of the monthly men have been discharged.

A suit brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Jersey City against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to recover the penalty of $100 for cruelly packing calves in a railroad stock car, was tried before Justice Ranken, in Jersey City. Justice Ranken reserved his decision.

The members of the New-Jersey press were entertained last evening at the Newark Industrial Exhibition. Members from all parts of the State were present. Hon. George A. Halsey, the Republican candidate for Governor, who is President of the Industrial Society, and a number of other prominent gentlemen were in attendance.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Controller Green offered resolutions authorizing the issues of the following City bonds to redeem others falling due Nov. 1:

Assessment fund bonds	$1,337,000 00
Assessment fund bonds	3,000,000 00
City Improvement bonds	500,000 00
Park Improvement bonds	1,325,272 37

A resolution was adopted authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000 for the use of the Department of Public Works. A communication from the *City Record* Commission asking an appropriation for printing, stationery, &c., was laid over. A communication was also received from St. John's Guild asking an appropriation from the Excise moneys. No action was taken upon this application. The Controller said the indication was that there would be very little money received from the Excise Board. An application of Dr. Julius Frankel for his salary as physician to the County Jail was laid over. No other business was transacted.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The opening exercises of the Winter session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons were held last evening in the hall of the college, which was densely crowded with the Faculty, the students of the institution, and a large representation of the Alumni Association. Prof. Draper delivered the introductory address, in which he dwelt upon the necessity of all physicians aiding in the advancement of science by the products of their own thought and study, unassisted by the visions of the imagination.

[Advertisement.]

A.—The Creedmoor struggle between the Irish and American teams was alike creditable to both parties. Our foreign visitors must take the hat—the Knox hat—home with them. That is a creditable specimen of American marksmanship. The Knox hat is procurable at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, for Savannah.—L. H. Sanders, Capt. N. C. Lincoln, Mrs. Mary Lang, Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. Farrell and son, Mrs. J. W. Yonge, John Giering, John Brown, O. Buddington, Mrs. J. D. Mendenhall, Miss Mahoney and sister, A. Henderson and wife, C. Schlamm, James Kelfoyle, S. Loeb, Mrs. G. Naussbaum, Mrs. S. P. Bell, Thomas Stone, Jr., and wife, Mrs. Charles Eaton, T. B. Stone, E. Dreyfous, M. J. Ford, John Foley, John Hennessy, John McLeon, Andrew Reid, Mrs. O. P. Knapp, John Bolt, C. O. Livingston, Mrs. Sarah E. Johnson, R. Davis, H. J. Sargent, E. D. Keeney, J. P. Williams, A. Hutchinson, O. K. Longino, J. W. Skidmore, Miss A. S. Davis, D. D. Rogers, wife, and infant, J. P. Olsen, wife, and three children, George McLaughlan, William Frawen, John Wallace, J. L. Fitzpatrick, Richard Paris, Mrs. Ann Gorman, Mrs. Mary Keogh, Mrs. Mary Ance, William Douglass, Alexander Kinnear, Alexander Bell, John Epstein, George Schwartz, John Jacquel, William Core, Master McCloud, Master Doty, Master Geery.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.—Thomas Cunningham, P. W. Ferguson, Robert Ferguson, J. C. McRae, Rev. P. Gibb, lady, and child, Rev. J. A. Jackson, J. Hazlett, J. M. Henry, J. McG. Lithgow, Mrs. E. A. Shields and child, Mrs. Ann Kemp and family, M. E. Wording, W. Crawford, J. Kirkwood, P. J. Martin, Joseph Murray, William Stewart, James Webster, James Whyte, Thomas N. Gunn, Mrs. M. Sibertson, Miss Isabella Craig.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—J. Vandewater, Miss Ada Richmond, Noah Phillips, Mrs. E. Valdes and three children, Jose Dutton Davis, L. M. Planncis, A. R. Pans, F. Xiques, J. Verdugo, J. Fernandes, B. Lopez, C. Rodriquez, H. Binder, E. Zeigler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:57 | Sun sets.....5:41 | Moon rises.10:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:00 | Gov. Island...1:49 | Hell Gate...3:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Oct. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, via Plymouth, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Maas, (Dutch,) Chevalier, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of Havana, Philips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Astronom, (Ger.,) Klopper, Bremen, E. Unkart & Co.; St. Petersburg, (Norw.,) Hanson, Hamburg, C. Tobias & Co.; Helga, (Norw.,) Gundeson, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tyro, (Br.,) Robbins, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Burgomeister Kirstein, (Ger.,) Ehrsunich, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amazon, (Swed.,) Olsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Excelsior, Bowers, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Burnside, Pendergrast, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, St. Jago and Guantanamo, Waydell & Co.; Angelina Bernardo, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Volterno, (Ital.,) Savarese, Genoa, Italy, Fabbri & Chauncey; Alice Cooper, (Br.,) King, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess; St. Angelo, (Ital.,) Garguelo, Leghorn, Italy, J. C. Seager; Concezione Immaculato, (Ital.,) Rossi, Genoa, J. C. Seager; Candidezzi Lauro, (Ital.,) Catania, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Schrs. Peteaux, (Br.,) Borden, St. Johns, N. F., C. W. Bertaux; Franklin, Miller, Indianola, Texas, Tupper & Beattie.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana Sept. 26, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Had heavy gales from lat. 29 30, on morning of 28th, the gale commencing at E., then S. E., then W. and back to S. W., blowing very heavy; 29th, 5 P. M., passed Hatteras; since then very heavy N. W. and northerly winds: 30th, 11 A. M., lat. 37 40, lon. 74 36, passed steam-ship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah; same date, 5 P. M., Delaware Light-ship W. 8 miles, steam-ship Columbus, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow Sept. 18, via Larne 19th, with mdse. and 93 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Sept. 25, lat. 49 38, lon. 43 54, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship, bound W.; 26th, lat. 47 50, long. 50 26, a steam-ship bound E.; 29th, lat. 40 56, lon. 64 50, a vessel, bottom up, (coppered,) apparently a large schr., with rudder gone. The S. of P. experienced moderate westerly breezes, with fair weather until W. of the Banks; afterward encountering strong westerly gales, with a heavy cross sea.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Miragoane and Jacmel 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Neva, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Smeiger, Inagua, via Hampton Roads, 15 ds., with 15,000 bushels salt to master—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Bark David Babcock, (of Belfast, Me.,) Colcord, Charleston, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Patterson & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Paugasset, Ingersoll, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores, &c., to master—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Tarry Not, Timmons, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with lumber and shingles to T. G. Benton & Son—vessel to master.

Schr. James Slater, Hawkins, Fernandina, Fla., 11 ds., with yellow pine to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Eothan Branther, Aux Cayes 14 ds. with coffee and logwood to H. Becker—vessel to Young, Smith & Co.

Schr. Frank Treat, Downing, St. Andrews 16 ds., with cocoa-nuts to W. R. Grace—vessel to B. J. Winberg.

Schr. Laura Pride, Alexander, Martinique 15 ds., with sugar to Snow & Son—vessel to Britt, Son & Co.

Schr. Cecile, Anderson, Para 17 ds., with rubber and nuts to G. Amsinck—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Francis Shuberd, Cramer, Virginia.
Schr. Richard Morrill, Morrill, Greenwich.
Schr. M. L. Ward, Ward, Bridgeport.
Schr. William R. Drury, Thompson, Virginia.
Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Robert Knight, Russell, Virginia.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. R. C. Burbank, Proctor, Virginia.
Schr. Alexander Young, Lake, Virginia.
Schr. Henry F. Wood, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Margaret and Lucy, Avery, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. James Peldran, Cavalier, Virginia.
Schr. Osborn Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. R. A. Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. R. Olyphant, Truax, Virginia.
Schr. Victoria, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. John Brill, Hodges, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Eva Holmes, Van Note, Virginia.
Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Frances, Cain, Virginia.
Schr. S. H. Hawes, Port, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Johnson, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. Cora, Bush, Richmond, Va.
Schr. S. W. Townsend, Townsend, Richmond, Va.
Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Crane, Baltimore.
WIND—Sunset, light, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Pommerania, for Hamburg; State of Georgia, for Glasgow; City of Havana, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ships Carl, for Hamburg; Harvest Queen, for San Francisco; barks Pallas, for Arica for orders; Friedrich and Louise, for Newcastle, Eng.; Alice Cooper, for Antwerp; Carib, for Frederickstad; Morning Star, for St. Jago, &c.; Palermo, for Galveston; brigs Agenora, for Penarth Roads; Marie, for St. Martins, &c.; Gazelle, for ——; schr. W. M. Jones, for New-Orleans.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BATH, Me., Oct. 1.—Towed to sea this morning, ships Franconia, Otis, for New-Orleans; Gatherer, Thompson, for New-Orleans, via Savannah; barks Edwin Reed, Higgins, for New-Orleans, via Savannah; Martha H. Tucker, Tucker, for Galveston. These vessels are all new and strictly first-class, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,842 tons.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—Arr. steamers Battlesnake, Artis, from Philadelphia; schr. Bill Stowe, Mason, from Baltimore.

Also arr. steamers William Lawrence, Hawes, from Baltimore; Williamsport, Willetts, from Philadelphia; schr. M. K. Rawley, Rawley, from Pacosin River.

Below coming up, schrs. R. S. Graham and William L. Abbott.

Cld. steamer Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, for London, via New-York; bark J. L. Wickwin, (Br.,) Murray, for Liverpool, via Galveston; schrs. Don Gonzales, Whitney, for Port Spain, via Brunswick, Ga.; City of Chelsea, Goodwin, for Hayti; Mary McFarland, McFarland, for Pascagoula.

Sld. steamer Canada, ship Ambrose, brig Kodiak.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 1.—Passed in for Richmond brig Bertha, from Baltimore; schrs. W. F. Green and Lizzie Major. Sld. bark Palestine, for Baltimore.

LEWES, Oct. 1.—Nothing has passed in or out. The ships Lizzie Moses and John Parker still remain.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 1.—Passed up, bark Jannetje, from Rotterdam; steamer Reading, from Boston.

Passed down, schrs. Amos Edwards, for Galveston; J. B. Austin, for Boston; Lizzie B. Small, for Danversport, and William Magee, for Fortress Monroe.

Also passed down, steamers Berks and Perkiomen, for Boston; brigs Edith, for Mayaguez, P. R.; Hermes, for St. Martins; schrs. Emma L. C. Winsor, for Providence; Peacedale, for Narragansett Pier; Rebecca Shepherd, for Boston; Annie E. Babcock, for Savannah; Taylor Mathis, for Chelsea.

The steamer Norfolk, from Richmond, Va., passed up at 1:15 P. M.

The schrs. Emma McAdam, for Boston; S. L. Crocker, for Taunton, and Thomas Borden, for Fall River, passed down this P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—Cld. steamers Gulf Stream, for New-York; Florida, for Providence; brig Titania, for Flensborg; schrs. A. D. Scull, for Aux wall; Kate Rommell, for Key West; A. F. Newell, for New-Bedford.

Arr. bark Jennetje, from Rotterdam; schr. S. A. Reed, from Maracaibo.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 30.—Arr. bark Andes, from Baltimore, for Bath; brigs Hase, Brunswick, Ga., 13 ds., for Boston; George, (of Provincetown,) Cape Haytien 13 ds., for do.; schrs. E. J. Morrison, Johns, T. Mason, and J. Paine, from Baltimore for Boston; Mary A. D., (Br.,) from Barbadoes 20 ds., for do.; Hattie E. Sampson, Savannah 14 ds., for do., with three of the crew sick; Carrie Heyer, of Boston, Alexandria for do.; (ran ashore on the West Chop while coming into the harbor this P. M.; a wrecking schooner has gone to her assistance.)

Arr., schrs. Frank Atkins, J. S. Detwiler, and Billie S. Derby, Philadelphia, for do.; Orion, Richard Law, and J.C. Crafts, Rondout, for do.; G. W. Baldwin, New-York, for do.; Georgie Shepherd, Alexandria, for do.; Northern Light, Newburg, for do.; Flora M. Crowley and Sadie Willcutt, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; John W. Hall, Port Johnson, for do.; E. A. Hays, Virginia, for do.

Also arr. schrs. George E. Young and Ellen M. Golder, Baltimore, for do.; L. A. Knowles, do., for Portland; B. F. Farnham, New-York, for do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, from Havana, which arr. Sept. 30, reports Sept. 28 experienced a severe gale from S. S. E. around to S. W., and also 29th another gale from the W.

Bark Gna, (Norw.,) Jinsen, from Cardiff, which arr. Sept. 29 and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, towed up to City mooring Thursday, (Oct. 1.)

Bark Anna and Bertha, (Ger.,) Hoosert, from Barrow, which arr. Sept. 28 and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, towed up to the City yesterday, (Oct. 1.)

Bark Bratstningen, (Norw.,) Lydersen, from Newry, which arr. Sept. 16 and anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders, towed up to the City this morning, (Oct. 1.)

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Sld. for the United States: Kalliope, Theobald, Whitehall, O. B. Stillman, Mignon, and Lalla W.

Arr. out on the 29th ult.: Gutenberg, Helios, Lucie Radman, Snow Queen, Harriet Brewster, and Star of Hope.

Arr. out on Oct. 1: Unicorn, Srecna P., Zia Catarina, and Morro Castle.

The ship Peerless, from Valparaiso via Tome, has arrived at Queenstown much damaged.

The brig Giuseppe, from New-York via Gibraltar for Syra, has put into Messina leaking badly.

CARDIFF, Sept. 30.—The steam-ship Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, New-York, arrived this afternoon.

SILVER

BRIDAL GIFTS.

The Gorham Company

ESTABLISHED 1831.

Leading Silversmiths.—THE GORHAM COMPANY constantly employ a larger number of workmen on Solid Silver Ware than any other workers in Silver.

Purest Silver.—Every ounce of Silver made by them bears their stamp, or trade mark, thus, [STERLING] and is absolutely guaranteed of sterling purity, 925-1000 fine.

Original Designs.—All of their designs are original, and are noted for their purity and excellence.

Family Silver.—They invite attention to their Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks, and particularly to the new "Raphael" and "Knickerbocker" styles just introduced. Also to several new patterns of Tea and Dinner Services, demi-antique in character, and richly decorated in the Persian style of ornament.

Bridal Gifts.—The richest and most elegant variety, in single pieces and in complete outfits. Also a beautiful assortment of choice and inexpensive articles particularly designed for Souvenirs.

Electro-Plate.—The Gorham Company are also the exclusive manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate, which is the best Plated Ware now made.

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To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties manufacturing or selling artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

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